PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,355—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1898.

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B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
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† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,469	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 14th July, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 25th July.

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CALEDONIEN	4,232	Dirrando	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

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By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Thumbu Chetty Street, Madras. 8th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 121 OF 1897.

VASSANJEE MUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaun Back Road, outside the Fort.........................Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort.........................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows.—On the East and North by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas; on the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dallas, on the West by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86 and known as plots 25 and 26, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the premises belonging to the said defendant hereinbefore, firstly described, on the West by the passage and beyond it by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the North by the property of Dinsha Shapoorji Dallas, which premises are now in the possession of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land forming portion of Survey No. 98, measuring East to West 666 feet in length, and North to South 631 feet in breath, being 10 Acres in area, situate at Turgerli, Maval Taluka, Vadgaon Tukdi, Poona Zillah, and bounded as follows:—On the East, South and West by the property of Dhondujir Guru Arjungir Gosawi, and on the North by the property of Chinta Gangadhar Vadekar, together with passage 10 feet by 152 feet, on the South side therefore, which premises were formerly in the possession of Robert Frederick and William Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land being survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6171 square yards, situate on the West side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli Taluka, Maval Tukdi, Vadgaon Zillah, Poona, with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. , and bounded on the East by the property of the Railway Company, on the West by the property of Temuljee Shett, North by the Bazaar Road, South by the property of Sadoba Patel, which premises formerly were in the occupation of Robert Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Makund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 18th day of June, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th July, 1898, at 2 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th July, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the Buildings, Street, Nos. 4 and 9, situated at the foot of the Bhandarwada Hill, on its east side, and in a passage west of D'Lima Street, Mazagon.

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President, Sukkur Municipal Commission.
Sukkur, 24th June, 1898.

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7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.
INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 189[illegible]: "The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographic references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit ... irrespective of the ... the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive [illegible] rial brought together, which will make it interesting [illegible] students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk [illegible] October—December, 1894.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'story of the Chinese Secret Societies' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 30m. Sun sets. 6h. 40m. High water, 6-39m., 5-44a. Low water, 11-54m.

Tivoli Theatre. Concert for benefit of two children of the late Mrs. Aitkins.

THE band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERVANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,165, the daily average being 138. The total of new patients was 551.

THEFT FROM THE FIRE BRIGADE STATION.—Ramji Govind, of the Mazagon Fire Brigade Station, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday last a hose coupling was stolen from that station.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day. at 5 p.m Colours—1. Thesiger, 2. Fischer, 3. Lock, 4. Graham. vs. White—1. Birkettas and Grover, alternately, 2. Savile, 3. Strick, 4. Fairclough. The ordinary game will commence at 5-20.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 970 of these 187 were new admissions consisting of 86 males, 56 Females and 45 children. The average daily attendance was 37·21.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m. to-day. Business : 1. The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2. Two cases of Symphysectomy by Dr. T. M. Shah.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Wangasy Krishna, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing at Chundanwady, while under the influence of liquor on Sunday last, set fire to his dhotur with a burning kerosine oil lamp and sustained severe burns to his arms. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A REFORMATORY BOY.—Mahomed Ebrahim, a muccadum in the employ of the David Sassoon Reformatory, has reported to the police that, on the evening of the 8th instant, before the boys of the reformatory, employed at the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill, had left the mill premises, an inmate of that institution was found missing.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner. the Coroner, on view of the body of Raghoo, a Hindu stone-mason, aged twenty-five years, residing in a boarding house, kept by a women named Babai on the second story of a house at Doorgadavy. For the last seven or eight days deceased had been suffering from fever, which continued increasing and on Sunday night, Raghoo became delirious. He was lying in the room, which has a window overlooking the road and about 3 o'clock ,yesterday morning, the house-keeper was aroused from her sleep by hearing the noise of a fall. On looking out of the window she saw the deceased lying on the road below. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had been suffering from concussion of the brain. He never came to himself again and died three hours after admission. A verdict of suicide under delirium of fever was returned by the jury.

CARL HERTZ.—The Shangbai "Daily Press, writing of Carl Hertz, the famous conjuror who visited Bombay last cold weather, says' "Mr. Carl Hertz evidently puts much faith in the old adage. "A Bird in hand is worth two in the Bush," for we note in another column that the entertainer has once again wisely postponed his departure South, in consequence of the extraordinary interest at present being taken in his really clever and unique performances, the Lyceum being once again on Saturday evening crowded to the door by a representative and enthusiastic audience. Indeed so great was the crush that the management were reluctantly compelled to turn a way crowds of people. Evidently spurred on by the great audience Mr. Carl Hertz was at his best, and gave an ideal entertainment of marvel and mystery of which he is such a past master. M'dlle D'Alton met with a hearty reception, and this clever artiste has firmly established herself in the affections of local audiences. Carl Hertz will perform again this evening and will doubtless easily attract another bumper audience. Saturday night's crowd was so great the police had considerable difficulty in regulating the traffic in the vicinity of the theatre."

CHEATING A WOMAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday. Constable Todman charged Tookaram Rama, an old offender, having a record of three previous convictions against him, with cheating a woman named Luximee, a millhand, residing at Chinchpoogly Road, in respect of a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 12. About 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, complainant was walking along the Arthur Road on her way home from the mill, when near the Arthur Road Plague Hospital, she was accosted by the accused, who told her that he had found a leather purse containing a small bar of gold which he was willing to dispose of for a very small amount. The woman could not resist the temptation, but as she had no money with her at the time she offered him her gold neck ornament from her person. The accused accepted the offer, and the neck ornament was exchanged for the gold bar. They then parted, but before the woman had not gone many paces away, she was met by an acquaintance named Sittaram and showed him the gold bar. Sittaram looked at the piece and found it to be of brass covered with gold. She pointed out the accused, who was arrested and handed over to the police. On his person being searched, the gold neck ornament, belonging to the complainant, was found. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE HEAD-MASTER, GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, NADIAD.—The sad news of the death of Mr. Hormasj Kerbadji Bharucha, B.A., which occurred last week in this city has caused deep and widespread regret not only at his native place, Broach but also at Surat, Ahmedabad and Vadiad where he had occasion to serve as seen from the notices taken by several Gujarati newspapers of the mofussil and especially the "Broach Samachar." The deceased was born in extremely poor circumstances, but by dint of perseverance he over-came various difficulties, and took his B. A. degree in the second class in 1879, and joined the editorial department whereafter serving as an Assistant Master in the different Government High Schools in Gujarat he became Head Master of the Government High School Nadiad. He won golden opinions of both his superiors and his students and made himself popular wherever he went by his various sterling qualities of head and heart. He was a great mathematician and was one of the few able and energetic officers of the editorial department. It is said that he never enjoyed any privilege leave during his long service until he was compelled by his medical advisers to come to Bombay for treatment for throat disease unfortunately he breathed his last soon after his leave was sanctioned, and this mealancholy event once more revives the question of the premature deaths of our University men. The deceased was a Commissioner of the Nadiad Municipality, and the chairman of the managing committee was connected with several public movements and was author of several works intended for the benefit of the students. Several Public Institutions in Gujarat were closed as a mark of respect for the deceased. A small sum has also been raised by his friends for some prizes in his name. The late Mr. Bharucha leaves behind him a widow and four children and an old mother and a host of relations and friends to mourn his loss. His example is worthy to be invited by many a poor student.

A LUNATIC HANGS HIMSELF WITH THREAD FROM HIS BLANKET.—Mr. F. Turner, the coroner , held an inquiry yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, touching the death of Govind Devji Podyar, aged thirty two years, an inmate of the asylum. Deceased was admitted into the asylum on the 24th October 1895, under a Government warrant, dated the 13th idem. He had been tried by the Sessions Judge of Rutnagiri on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and had been found to be of unsound mind. On Thursday, while under excitement, deceased assaulted a fellow inmate of the asylum, but that excitement subsided within a couple of hours. On Saturday he was seen by the Deputy Superintendent of the Asylum and was found to be quiet. He was last seen alive in his cell by the ward boy on Saturday. The cell was locked and he appeared to be all right. On the following day, when the ward boy went up to his cell with the food he found deceased hanging with a rope tied round his neck from the iron lattice work of the window of his cell. The ward boy went and informed the head overseer Kelly, who proceeded to the deceased's cell and cut him down. The rope, which was found tied round the deceased's neck, was made of thread taken out of the blanket in the cell. There was no one walking up and down the passage outside, no one could enter the cell as the door had been padlocked and the ward boy had the key with him. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Mr. Sakharam Hari Jog, overseer of Bhivndi, has been appointed member of the Talooka Local Board vice Mr. Narayen Vasudev Koonte, resigned, Rao Saheb AnnaRamchandra Pethe, B. A., Mamlatdar and Second-Class Magistrate of Salsette, is transferred to Bhivndi in the Thana District. Mr. Dallal L. M. and S., Assistant Surgeon on special duty, has been appointed a plague officer under the Epidemic Diseases Act at Bhivndi.—It is under contemplation to erect a new house for the use of the Marathi School and to open a local library for the inhabitants of Khatalwada, in Dhanoo Talooka, shortly.—The order for the medical inspection of all the passengers by the up local trains at the Sion railway station has again been brought into force from Monday last. It is stated that dead rats are found in the Christian locality at Charace in Thana. Several Native Christians (office clerks) have left their houses and gone to reside somewhere else. There has has been a recrudescence of plague lately in the villages of Papdi and Sopara near Bassein, in the Thana District. A Maratha woman, named Essee, wife of Appa Bappoo Jadhav, of Gharapooree, who was committed under Sections 309 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code by Rao Bahadoor Hari Ramchandra Takle, first class Magistrate at the Ooran Division, was tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Thursday last. The accused having been found guilty of the offence was sentenced to three month's simple imprisonment under the first section and transportation for life under the second. The accused had attempted to commit suicide with her only child of four months old by throwing herself in May last into a well, but she and her child were rescued by the neighbouring people at Gharapooree. The accused woman pleaded she had suffered from starvation and this caused her to commit the above mentioned crime. She has, however, been recommended to Government for mercy.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	3	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	2	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	2	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	9	11	70
Total plague deaths to date	30,602	26,242	
Same date last year	0	1	74

CHOLERA.

Attacks.............................. 2

Deaths 0

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 10th July :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported...	216	185	11
Fresh	3	6	0
Total..	219	191	8

HELPING THE RAT CATCHERS.

A meeting of the Local Volunteer Members of the District No. VI "E" west was called by Lieut. W. C. French, District Officer, on Sunday, the 10th instant, in that General Office, at Grant Road Hospital. Lieut. French read a weekly report and a letter received from the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, stating that the house in which dead rats were found in large numbers was to be vacated, and that furniture of small value such as bedding is to be burnt where deaths from plague occurred. Lieut. French said that the members should assist rat catchers in their respective districts as rats carried disease with them, and by way of inducement rat catchers should be paid a quarter anna for each rat. Mr. Desai said that instead of a quarter anna half an anna should be paid, he also referred to the circulars in which half an anna was sanctioned. Mr. Moos stated that a practice of giving wrong addresses is prevalent at cemeteries and pointed out recent instances of this.

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic Inoculations performed during the period between the 2nd and the 9th of July, at the different inoculation stations in Bombay :—

	Inoculations in persons.		
At Khosroo Lodge	5	"	4
At Telang's Chawl	44	"	44
At Badrudin Chawl................	8	"	8
At Gunbow Street Fort	103	"	69
	160	"	125
Inoculations upto 2nd July...	25,411	"	17512
Total......	25,571	"	17,637

The total number of inoculated persons this year is distributed as follows :—Brahmins 600, Jains 73, High Caste Hindoos 1,620, Low Caste Hindoos 1,817, Mussalmans 5,806, Parsees 5,911, Jews 124, Europeans 86, Eurasians 27, Indians 819, Other nations 181, Unclassified Hindoos 573,—total 17,637.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

THE following amounts have been distributed up to the 30th of June 1898, in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the Plague Epidemic, and to patients while in and on their discharge from the Hospitals :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount of Subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay up to 30th June 1898		17,470	7	1
Through	Sir James Campbell, K C I E, Chairman, Plague Committee	549	3	0
Do	J H Du Boulay, Esquire, I C S	112	12	0
Do	Khan Bahadoor M C Murzban, C I E	448	0	0
Do	Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Esq	60	0	0
Do	Rao Bahadoor Ellapa Balaram	642	0	0
Do	Sulliman Abdool Wahed, Esq	800	0	0
Do	Hon'ble Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar	88	0	0
Do	G Lund, Esq, Visiting Justice, Mazagon and Tarwady	1,077	14	0
Do	President of the Society of Lady of Piety, Dabool	200	0	0
Do	Rev Father A M Faria, Vicar of Dadool Church	373	6	0
Do	Professor O V Muller	120	0	0
Do	Rev Father A Bruder, S J, St Annes Church, Byculla	200	0	0
Do	Rev Father C E Gardner, Mazagon	200	0	0
Do	Rev J H Lord, St John's Mission Orphanage, Umarkhady	200	0	0
Do	Col T A Freeman	162	10	0
Do	Treasurer of the Society of St Vincent de Paul, (Grant Road Conference)	248	8	0
Do	Arthur Road Hospital, by Khan Bahadoor, Dr N H Choksy	600	0	0
Do	Medical Hospital, by Maratha Hospital	32	0	0
Do	Dr A de Monte for Distribution in Bandra	200	0	0
Do	Surg-Major H E Dimmock, to a patient in Motlibai Hospital	50	0	0
Do	G H Farran, Esq, Visiting Justice in Gamdevi	25	0	0
Do	James Macdonald, Esq, Visiting Justice in Byculla	50	0	0
Do	Brigade Surgeon Lieut Col I S Weir, Health Officer	110	0	0
Do	Dr Sorab H Hormusji, Deputy Health Officer	50	0	0
Do	Dr K A Dodhihalkar, Deputy Health Officer	30	0	0
Do	Dr K B Shroff, Deputy Health Officer	50	0	0
Do	Dr Ebrahim Abdool Hoossain, Deputy Health Officer	50	0	0
Do	Dr S B Jathar, Special Medical Officer	25	0	0
Do	Dr H N Seervai, Special Medical Officer	60	0	0
Do	Dr D Bardi, Special Medical Officer	5	0	0
Do	Inspector J Powell, Health Department	140	0	0
Do	Inspector J Ringrow, Health Department	30	0	0
Do	Inspector C Cunningham, Health Department	25	0	0
Do	Sub-Inspector Krishna Baji, Health Department	10	0	0
Amounts paid to various persons through the Health Department Office		960	0	0
Allowance to a clerk at Rs. 20 a month		80	0	0
Cheque books and incidental expenses		6	6	6
Total Rs.		8,080	11	6
Disbursements		8,080	11	6
Cash in hand of various gentlemen for future disbursement to be subsequently accounted for and in Health Department Office		2,472	9	6
Balance in Bank of Bombay		6,917	2	1
Total Rs.		17,470	7	1

P. C. H. SNOW,
Chairman.

GHELLABHAI HARRIDAS.
Honorary Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE plague cases and deaths reported to the Bombay Government during the week ended July 8, were as under :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	79	43
Karachi	19	14
Poona	1	1
Districts.		
Surat	59	36
Thana	84	74
Satara	42	36
Belgaum	191	123
Dharwar	58	50
Karachi	5	...
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	9	5
Kathiawar	16	18
Kolhapur	66	50
Cutch	28	18
Sachin	60	27
Bhor	5	5
Total	732	490

The plague deaths in the Presidency to date are as under :—

Plague Deaths previously reported	90,291
Do. week ended July 8......	490
Total deaths...	90,781

The deaths in the four previous weeks were lower, viz. : week ended July 1st 394 ; June 24th 285 ; June 17th 321, and June 10th 301.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. TELEGRAPH C. C.

THE above match played at the Islam Gymkhana ground on 9th July, resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana. For the Telegraph, Neischer and Rosario scored 35 and 11 runs, respectively. For the Islam, Suleman, Dawood, Nensi, Fazel and Shuffi scored 32, 31, 22 and 16 runs, respectively. The bowling of the Gymkhana was excellent, Shuffi and Tyabji capturing 6 wickets for 25 runs only, and Kamrudin taking 4 wickets for 19 runs. The following are the scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Fazel, b Page	22
Suliman, run out, b Neischer	32
Dawood Nensi, b Alexander	31
Kamrudin, b Neischer	0
Shuffi, c Tyabji, b Pate	16
Dawood Ibrahim, b Pate	0
Addoo Sattar, not out	5
Alli Shobelli, b Pate	2
Jawly, c Rodrigues, b Pate	0
Arabi, c Alexander, b Perkins	0
Ibrahim Rahimtulla, did not bat	
Extras	2
Total	111

TELEGRAPH C. C.

Neischer, b Shuffi	35
Rosaria, b Kamrudin	11
Alexandar, c Kamrudin	1
Page, b Kamrudin	0
Parkins, c Dawood, b Shuffi	5
Pate, c Alli, b Kamrudin	4
Mason, b Shuffi	0
Rodrigues, b Shuffi	6
Smyth, not out	3
Michael, l b Shuffi	1
Williams, b Shuffi	1
Extras	5
Total	72

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. PERSIAN C. C.

A cricket match was played between the above teams, which ended in an easy win for the Brights by four wickets and 123 runs. The game altogether appeared to be a one-sided affair from the beginning. The Persians went in first and scored but 27 runs. None of the batsmen, save Mody, the captain of the team, and Kapadia, made a stand against the excellent trundling of Mistry and Bhimadiwala. The Brights put together 150 for six wickets, and declared the innings. Cardmaster played a capital game and scored 49. B. J. Doctor, M. M, Surti, Irani, Dastoor and Suntokjee all played well and materially assisted in compiling up a big store. The Persians, however, made a better stand in their second venture losing seven wickets for 67 runs when time was called, Machliwala, Billimoria and Vatcha playing a good game.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA C. C.

Both the above clubs sent their best teams out last Saturday, and the match was an interesting one. Both teams played well. The game resulted in a win for the Municipal XI. The score were :—Elphinstone College C.C. 52, Municipal C.C. 72. Both Kubair and Parakh bowled well for the Elphinstonious while Daruwalla and Chopkar divided the honors, on behalf of the Municipality.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following is the first forecast of the jute crop in Bengal for season 1898 :—

Explanatory.—The present report shows the estimate of the crop made by District Officers up to the middle of June. It embraces returns from 26 districts of these Provinces, in which jute forms an important crop. Jute is also grown elsewhere, but to such a small extent that the area cultivated outside these 26 districts may be left out of consideration. The figures of normal area have been revised with reference to the actual areas sown during the past five years. A percentage notation of outturn has been followed in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India. Under this system, 100 represents the normal outturn per acre, or what has hitherto been described as a 16-anna crop.

2. Character of the season.—In January, the rainfall in most of the jute-growing districts was in excess of the normal. In February, rain was scanty in all jute districts, except in parts of North Bengal and in Malda. In March and April, the rainfall was generally deficient ; and in May it was a little below the normal in most parts of the Province. During the first-half of June, rain was more or less general over the Province.

3. Area cultivated.—According to the revised estimates it will be seen that the total normal area sown with jute amounts to 2,224,300 acres. The total area sown with jute during the current season appears, to amount to 1,670,100 acres against 2,147,400 acres sown in 1897. The decrease in area, amounting to 477,300 acres (22 per cent.), is due partially to the deficiency of rain during the sowing season, and partially to the low prices of jute last year and to the high prices of paddy, which have induced many cultivators to grow the latter crop in preference to jute. This reduction in area is common to all the more important jute-growing districts, the same causes being assigned by the Collectors of all those districts. It is doubtful perhaps, whether the natural expansion of jute cultivation has not to some extent counterbalanced the discouragement caused by the low prices of last year ; but as far as can be seen at present, there has been a considerable contraction in area which should cause a marked reduction in outturn in the present year.

4. Character of the crop.—The prospects of the crop do not appear so far to be as favourable as those of last year. Out of the 26 districts from which reports have been received, 15 return worse crops, 6 return equal crops and 5 districts (including only one important jute-growing district, viz., Rangpur), return better crops. It may be roughly estimated that the outturn will prove 90 per cent of a normal crop. The outturn last year was estimated by this Department at 106 per cent, over a larger area. It should be noted however, that the present rains are doing much good to the standing jute ; and if the weather continues favourable for the next two months, and floods do not damage the crop, there may be some improvement in the outturn.

5. Gross outturn.—Taking into consideration the estimates of area and outturn as now furnished by District Officers, and assuming 1,200 lbs. per acre to be the estimate of normal outturn, i.e., of a 100 per cent. crop, the gross outturn of the present season's crop may be estimated at 48 lakhs of bales. It will be understood that this is a rough estimate based on the information available to this Department, and if, as stated above, the season continues favourable, the outturn may exceed this amount. It may be also stated that from reports received from District Officers, it would appear that a fairly large quantity of jute is left in the districts from the crop of 1897.

THE following surveys in connection with the North-Western State Railway system were carried out during the official year ending 31st March last :—The revision of the survey for a diversion of the main line from Sukker to Shikarpur, and from Shikarpur to a point near Naundero, a distance of about 45 miles, was nearly completed. The survey of a railway from Ludhiana to Ferozepore, 76 miles, which was carried out in 1893-94, was revised during the year, and the alignment was set out and side widths marked off, so that, if necessary, the earthwork could be put in hand as a famine relief work. The field work of the survey of a 2-foot guage railway from Nowshera to Dargai, a distance of about 42 miles, was completed, and the project is under preparation. The estimate for the construction of a branch from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur amounts to Rs, 11,91,000, or Rs. 49,667 per mile, for a length of about 24 miles, but including the provision for rolling-stock, it is considered that it may be necessary to increase this estimate to Rs. 16,87,000, or Rs. 70,292 per mile. The estimate for the construction of a branch from Jullundur to Kapurthala amounts to Rs. 6,03,000, or Rs. 46,385 per mile, for a length of 13 miles.

AT the Colombo Appeal Court on Monday, the Crown Counsel moved that a special jury be summoned to hear the case in which the notorious Mr. Gepp is charged on several counts with fraud in connection with his insolvency. He said that all the evidence in the case was of a very intricate nature, having in it involved accounts which would have to be very carefully scrutinised, and so required a special jury with a special aptitude for figures. Mr. Rudra, on the opposite side, opposed the motion, and also asked for a transfer of this case to Galle. In the event of the trial taking place locally, his client would not have a fair trial, as the members who would be drawn to make the jury would be prejudiced and hostile in the matter. If a special jury be allowed, it would naturally consist of Bankers, Merchants, and Brokers, a community largely interested in this case. If it were an ordinary jury it would consist of clerks who could be influenced by their interested superiors. His Lordship was of opinion that he should protest against anything being said against the ordinary jury, and that Mr. Rudra had no right to insinuate against a jury who did a public duty at their own expense and risk. His Lordship admired the jury and said that they had always done their work admirably. He thought on the whole that an ordinary jury was quite sufficient to try this case.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups, Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	17	31	54	31	60	30	46
Monday, July 11th	0	37	0	12	0	4	0	15
Total	30	54	31	66	31	64	30	61
Total fall to July 11th, 1897	19	91	18	17	21	91	22	39
Total fall to July 11th, 1896	33	3	33	45	36	22	35	68

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously Registered	61	38
On the 8th July 1898	0	72
Total	62	10

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	36	19
Sunday, July 10th	0	37
Total	36	56
Total fall up to 10th July 1897	19	78

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY, 1898.

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	?	Calm	5	92·6	76·1	93	1·09	5·83	+1·60
Sirsa	29·458	W	17	105·8	83·5	60	0·10	1·30	—2·08
Delhi	29·489	SSE	6	91·7	79·4	87	0·94	1·92	—5·97
Agra	29·512	SW	5	89·0	80·4	87	0·44	1·08	—5·97
Cawnpore	29·521	Calm	1	89·3	78·1	87	0·33	8·15	...
Allahabad	29·507	NW	4	92·1	80·3	89	...	9·67	—0·31
Jhansi	29·357	SW	4	92·6	76·2	91	1·95	6·72	—3·35
Jacobabad	29·348	E	10	111·8	84·5	70	...	0·04	—0·38
Karachi	29·466	W	15	91·4	81·0	85	...	0·37	—1·17
Jeypore	29·329	WSW	6	100·1	78·4	69	...	3·38	—2·34
Ajmere	29·538	W	12	97·4	78·6	71	...	0·89	—3·97
Deesa	29·557	SW	17	90·7	78·0	90	...	7·53	+2·07
Ahmedabad	29·600	SSW	3	86·7	77·0	86	0·33	10·01	...
Bhuj	29·540	SW	24	89·3	79·4	79	...	3·89	—0·06
Rajkot	29·582	WSW	15	87·9	77·1	90	0·21	4·02	—5·70
Ghadechi	29·614	SW	12	88·0	77·3	83	1·00	13·07	...
Veraval	29·616	WSW	19	84·6	78·3	84	0·48	5·24	...
Neemuch	29·585	WSW	5	88·3	74·6	82	0·02	6·31	—0·78
Indore	29·628	W	7	82·3	72·6	89	0·01	12·19	+2·41
Saugor	29·595	W	5	84·7	72·1	92	3·03	25·00	+12·55
Jubulpore	29·551	WNW	6	85·4	73·6	93	4·25	18·96	+3·17
Hoshangabad	29·616	Calm.	5	88·3	75·2	98	0·50	20·41	+7·17
Khandwa	29·632	W	12	85·7	77·1	82	0·03	9·76	+0·63
Raipur	29·560	SW	10	85·8	75·6	92	0·01	12·02	—2·29
Nagpur	29·596	W	9	84·3	76·1	84	...	10·85	—3·61
Amraoti	29·645	WNW	13	83·1	73·8	88	0·03	11·14	+0·20
Akola	29·646	W	6	85·0	75·8	82	...	8·24	—2·28
Surat	29·635	W	8	87·5	78·9	79	0·02	15·06	—1·80
Malegaon	29·659	WSW	15	90·9	74·1	80	0·08	4·79	—1·86
Bombay	29·698	WSW	15	85·2	78·6	83	0·11	30·30	—1·89
Poona	29·695	WSW	17	83·6	70·9	77	...	6·06	—1·20
Ahmednagar	29·693	W	10	83·2	72·4	71	...	2·81	...
Aurangabad	29·674	W	7	84·8	71·2	85	...	4·33	...
Sholapur	29·690	W	14	90·7	71·5	58	...	6·64	—1·06
Ratnagiri	29·726	W	7	84·4	77·9	81	0·05	57·06	+10·49
Belgaum	29·754	WSW	22	78·2	66·8	95	...	12·47	—0·54
Goa	29·764	NW	11	86·0	79·4	87	0·02	42·52	...
Karwar	29·754	WNW	4	85·2	75·5	82	0·75	57·35	+3·05
Mangalore	29·801	Calm	1	83·8	73·4	93	1·49	46·68	—3·15
Calicut	29·798	Calm	5	83·7	73·5	92	0·39	44·20	+0·23
Cochin	29·890	NNE	4	81·4	73·7	84	...	40·14	+2·88
Bangalore	29·892	SW	10	81·7	65·8	90	0·06	3·87	—1·39
Secunderabad	29·651	W	11	88·6	73·0	67	0·01	7·61	+0·42
Masulipatam	29·641	WNW	11	96·1	74·1	81	0·32	7·30	—0·35
Bellary	29·725	WNW	12	95·7	73·8	53	...	1·31	—1·08
Cuddapah	29·720	SW	6	100·2	80·9	65	...	1·11	—4·38
Madras	29·699	W	6	95·0	78·0	64	...	2·78	—0·57
Coimbatore	29·774	SW	3	90·9	71·1	83		0·93	—0·90
Trichinopoly	29·728	W	5	101·6	80·3	63	...	0·08	—2·11
Negapatam	29·730	W	8	100·5	78·9	57	...	2·59	+0·12
Colombo	29·790	SSW	9	87·0	79·0	83	0·01	14·07	+4·94
Aden	29·608	SE	12	94·8	83·8	58	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·37 (31·04) : G T H=0·12 (32·40) ; St G H=0·04 (31·64) ; C P=0·11 (30·30).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jhansi and Cuddapah, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Mysore and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Veraval, Deesa and Karachi, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Bhuj, 22 at Neemuch, 20 at Ahmednagar, and 18 at Deesa and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal at Sirsa, Jeypore, Ajmere, Bellary, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° in excess at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jubulpore (4·25") and Saugor (3·03"), between one and two inches at Lahore, Jhansi and Mangalore, an inch at Ghadechi, light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore. Ahmedabad, Veraval, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Karwar, Calicut and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Colombo, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Goa, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Surat, Amraoti, Raipur, Khandwa, Indore, Neemuch and Sirsa. The monsoon gradient both on the Malabar and West Coasts is about half its usual steepness. The monsoon is therefore weak, but the other weather conditions being favourable, rain in light or moderate showers is probable in all districts except in Sind and the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Monday : The barometer has risen except in Chota Nagpur and Lower Sind. The pressure is lowest in Sind and highest in Malabar, and a shallow depression covers Chota Nagpur and South west Bengal, the winds continue to blow from about the normal monsoon directions over the greater part of the country, but calms are reported over the N. W. P. and the direction is unusually Southerly over Gujarat and Rajputana, the wind has increased in force to about the normal on the Bombay coast and is stronger than usual over Gujarat, but elsewhere the monsoon is light and at the head of the Bay, has only half its normal strength. The temperature has fallen fast in Upper India and slowly in Burma and the Central Provinces. While it has risen slightly in Madras and has changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is much less than usual along the foot of the north west Himalayas, but is excessive in most other places. The highest maximum reported is hundred and twelve at Jacobabed. There has been little or no rain over Centrai Burma, the Deccan, north Bombay, and Central and South Madras ; but elsewhere rain has been more or less general. The principal amounts are over four inches at Jalpaiguri, Jubbulpur and Moulmein and over three inches at Saugor, and over two inches in Tounghoo, Bhamo and Mussoorie.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th July, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·662
Temperature of the Air...............degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer........	78·3
Dew Point........	76·8
Relative humidity of Air........	823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........	79·4
General Directions of wind * ....WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..........miles	329
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month..........	3·07
" " year..........	30·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY.—JULY 10.

10 p.m.	80·4

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 11.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	85·8

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D. Milne, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain D Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (2nd July), with a general cargo, and 11 deck passengers.

THE s s Jubeda, 2,133 tons, Captain F Tyndal, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mussowa (30th June), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE s s Courland, 700 tons, Captain J Tenton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal (19th June) via Delagoa Bay, with 59 deck passengers. The vessels consigned to Mr Dada Abdulla.

THE s.s. Ville du Havre, 1,896 tons, Captain V. Courtalon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Reunion, (30th June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's s. s. Letimbro, 1,401 tons, Captain G. Belsito which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hong Kong (14th June), brought a general cargo, and 46 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kola, 497 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, will sail today for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lurgeon Captain A. Street, Miss C. Baker, Mr. Fearn, Assist Surgeon N. Martin, Mrs. M. M. Campbell.

THE s s Den of Airlie, 2,275 tons, Captain P Singer, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London (4th June, via Karachi, brought a general cargo, and 1,755 packages of explosives, and Mr Hand as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 9.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi (extra) arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bombay (extra) passed Galle at 3 p.m., to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s.s. Yarra, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 5th inst. arrived at Aden on Monday the 11th inst. at 7 a.m.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi		F M & Co
C	Mobile	930	Miller	Aden	15-7	B P S N Co
F	Bullionist	2196	Summer	N F		F M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	City of London	20·6	Scarff	Karachi	14 7	F F & Co
M	Idzumi Maru	1989	Nunome	Japan	11-7	N Y Kaisha
O	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	14-7	M M & Co
Q	V Du Havre	1897	Countchum			J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	12-7	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Gutenfels	1250	Denker	Karachee	12-7	Glade & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	19-7	F Baldovino
4	Letimbro	1401	Belsito	Hongkong	18-7	F Baldovino
6	Bengal	2751	Wibner			P & O Co
8	Nerite	3155	David	Marseilles	13-7	W & A G & Co
9	Werneth Hall	2667	Pierce	Liverpool	15-7	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	16-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	12-7	M M & Co
15	Juveda	2133	Tyndal	Massowa		H C Joosub
16	Andrina	2544	Smith	Queenstown		F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bezwada..............5001 tons gross ....M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Mobile s	Miller	Aden, July 2
	Courland s	Tenton	Natal, June 19
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, July 9
	Chusan s	Street	China, &c

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
10	Idar s	Milne	Antwerp
11	Idzumi Maru s	Nutomi	Japan

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Letimbro, for China

" Ville du Havre, for Dunkirk and Havre

" Jubeda, for Jeddah, &c

" *Mohammudi, for Jeddah, &c

*To arrive

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—180 bales wool Hajeeally Mahomed Ooman 65 bales wool Ally Mahomed Latiff, 145 bales wool Suleman Jan Mahomed, 290 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 459 bales cotton fly and 41 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons, 153 bales cotton fly and 250 bales twist waste Fragjee Heerjee and Co, 2640 cwt wheat and 28 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 50 bales wool M Khoopchand, 55 bales wool H K M Jaitha, 145 bales wool Bhuwan Hurbham

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales hides and 30 bales skins Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassum, 31 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 6 cwt condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons, 17 cwt peacock feathers Dossabhoy Jina, 52 cwt peacock feathers Ahmed Abdoola and Co, 10 cwt deer horns Ebrahim Ludha

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1005 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 10000 cwt castor seed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Werneth Hall s—330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 2001 cwt rapeseed and 199 cwt mustard seed A Blascheck and Co, 430 bales cotton and 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 2000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 1500 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 402 cwt myrabollams W Kipp 3999 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 28 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy, 252 bales hemp N Futehally and Co, 2002 cwt myrabollam Tyabjee and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—5 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1 pot rosa oil Eugene Meiffre, 42 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co.

Bullianist s—8003 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 251 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co, 449 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co 1007 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bacher, 4000 cwt rapeseed and 8 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers, 8003 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 3999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 5777 cwt rapeseed and 2998 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville du Havre s—2000 cwt poppyseed and 12000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 1000 cwt poppyseed and 6000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Nerite s—2000 cwt poppyseed and 2009 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Nerite s—250 cwt coir yarn Kika Khooshall, 399 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Tokio s—10 cases condiments N K Jussawalla and 11 packages woollen Carpets and haberdashery Latham and Co

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Tokio s—8000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—170 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 225 bales twist Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co, 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 250 bales twist Hajee A Esmall and Co, 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 25 bales twist H E Ellias, 500 bales twist N B Mody and Co, 100 bales cotton and 700 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 290 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 100 bales twist Hormusjee Sorabjee, 188 cwt sharkfins and 8 cwt fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co, 81 cwt sharkfins Datoobhoy Dossa, 450 cwt sharkfins and 5 cwt fishmaws Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co, 82 cwt sandal wood M H E Ellias, 250 bales twist E Noordin and Co, 450 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 150 bales twist N J Abraham, 257 bales twist, 75 cwt sharkfins and 1 cwt fishmaws P F Talati

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th July, 1898.

There will be 40-pr Gun and Squad. Drill at the Head-quarters, No. 2 Company Nesbit Lane on Thursday next the 14th inst. at 5-45 p.m.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cenderella Dance at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday (16th inst.), at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual. Committee on Friday (15th inst.) at 6-40 p.m.

THE trade returns of India for the 12 months ending in March show Rs. 10,55,24,761, as the grand total, compared with Rs. 10,57,45,978 in 1896, and Rs. 9,20,45,828 in 1895. The share of the Punjab in the import trade has decreased Rs. 19,74,700, on a total of nearly 125 lakhs, whilst the exports also have fallen to Rs. 33,42,251 in a total of nearly 130 lakhs. These reductions are explained by a falling off of ten lakhs in the trade with Kabul, over ten lakhs in the trade with Seistan, over 27 lakhs in the trade with Bajour, nearly three lakhs in the trade with Ladakh. There is also a reduction of twelve lakhs in the trade of Sindh and British Baluchistan, a large sum out of a trade of 81 lakhs. Here the explanation is trade with Kandahar, which fell off during the year from Rs. 64,57,811 to Rs. 47,30,837. Excepting for a small reduction in the trade of Assam, the other three Provinces show large increases of trade during the year. Thus the total of Bengal has increased from Rs. 2,89,62,277 to Rs. 3,13,57,742, that of Burma from Rs. 2,68,32,807 to Rs. 2,88,77,603, and that of the North-West Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 87,00,095 to Rs. 1,07,05,693.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a meeting to be held on the 5th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 20th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to state so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1898.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
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BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS :—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
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CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

UNDER Saturday's date we reported the latest news received from Reuter for this column, and now append the usual weekly return of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending on Saturday which shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,46,293
" " Branches	Inc.	"	76,759
Other " "	Dec.	"	6,25,586
Government Securities	Dec.	"	94,247
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	5,17,659
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	2,80,889
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,662
Cash	Inc.	"	11,97,121

As disclosed by the above figures there was an addition to the Cash Balance last week amounting to some 12 lakhs at nearly 124 lakhs, compared with a falling off in the previous week of 32 lakhs, at some 112 lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was a decrease of 2 1-2 lakhs while at the Branches there was an increase of 3-4 lakh. From Private Deposits there were withdrawals of 6 1-4 lakhs; Loans were 5 lakhs less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 2 3-4 lakhs. In Government Securities there was a decrease to the extent of about 1 lakh.

COTTON.—A small business has passed to-day, and the market has been steady in tone; prices have declined Re. 1 per candy. "Good" Broach is quoted at Rs. 176 per candy, March delivery; "Fully Good" Bengal, at Rs. 145, for January; and "Good" Bhavnagar, at Rs. 155. The purchases on account of shippers have been 500 bales, comprising 200 Pulgaon, at Rs. 149; 100 Chandoor, at Rs. 147; 200 Broach, at Rs. 161 1-8. The Mills bought 100 Jalna, at Rs. 143; 225 Bengal, at Rs. 136 to Rs. 142 1-8; 100 Indore, at Rs. 138; 50 Bassein, at Rs. 152; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 140 1-2.

Since the date of the last telegraphic advices to hand from the districts in the middle of last week, the most plentiful fall of rain has been at Viramgaum, where 5·28 inches were registered; Wadhwan received only 47 cents, Dhollera 1·98 inch, Bhavnagar 3·06 inches; and in the other districts a very meagre quantity fell. At Barsi cotton sowing has been begnn; at Wadhwan it is making good progress, and the food-grains sowing is completed.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and generally unchanged, with a little enquiry in the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,912	bales.
Wheat	1,788	cwts.
Linseed	3,231	"
Rapeseed	3,647	"
Gingellyseed	647	"
Poppyseed	651	"
Castorseed	3,214	"
Rice	2,082	"

FREIGHTS.—There is a good enquiry at 17s. 6d. to 18s. per ton; August sellers ask 17s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—The market continued steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 11-16d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained at this level throughout the day. Mercantile Bills were very scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was small, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs	1·66 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 96 for 3 1-2 per Cents for money and Account, with 88, nominal, for Threes.

SHARES are dull. Central India and Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 10 lower, and China are Rs. 5 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 2nd July, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs.	July 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		4,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,13,605	45,67,312
Do. do. at Branches	23,55,004	24,31,763
Other Deposits	2,74,21,087	2,67,95,501
Post Bills	6,734	5,125
Credits, undrawn	16,19,109	17,67,952
Rs.	5,27,15,539	5,29,67,653
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,04,02,409	1,03,08,162
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	73,98,827	73,49,382
Loans do. do. do.	1,45,24,132	1,40,06,473
Bills Discounted and purchased	49,32,384	46,51,495
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	26,339	20,960
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	97,518	1,00,180
Cash	1,11,95,749	1,23,92,870
Rs.	5,27,15,539	5,29,67,653

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 5th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 28th June, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 28. Rs.	A.	P.	July 5. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,46,032	1	11	1,82,92,676	10	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,64,44,431	12	10	4,79,37,518	10	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,93,569	8	7	3,48,599	5	8
Sundries	34,75,023	4	5	25,06,601	15	2
Rs.	9,66,09,056	11	9	9,79,35,396	10	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,42,711	0	0	43,01,752	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,39,950	0	0	75,43,119	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,93,50,411	2	5	1,93,27,977	4	8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,27,77,501	11	9	2,28,50,967	6	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,46,48,086	5	5	1,42,74,440	0	1
Balances with other Banks	8,05,160	8	10	6,41,098	6	3
Bullion	2,360	9	1	2,360	9	1
Dead Stock	13,29,468	13	11	13,20,815	4	4
Stamps	10,504	9	0	10,128	11	6
Sundries	12,86,689	12	6	15,73,331	5	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,04,65,673	0	3	1,05,50,913	13	8
Do. at Branches	1,31,50,539	2	7	1,55,38,492	12	0
Rs.	9,66,09,056	11	9	9,79,35,396	10	2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 5th July, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,24,267	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,70,911	Inc.
Other Deposits	11,93,087	do.
Post Bills	2,44,970	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,37,790	Dec.
Loans	22,431	do.
Accounts of Credit	73,466	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,73,646	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	85,2 0	Inc.
Cash at Branches	23,87,953	do.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.
To speak to the minutes of the order.

39-97—Edgelow and G—Khanoobai widow vs Cassumalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai and others—Framjee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Originating summons to be heard in court.

101-98—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner and others—P R and K Crawford B and Co, Manshuklal D and J, and Ardesir H and D.

Commercial Causes.

212-98—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co, Ld., vs Essajee Tajbhai.

11-98—Bicknell M and M—Ahmedjee Moomanjee vs Fidahoosein Mahomedally.

228-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Saoganchand Sewdas and others vs Dolutram Goolabchand—Dikshit and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

450-25,768-96—Crawford B and Co for pauper—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-25,769-96—Crawford B and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the English Press and Manfg Co, Ld, and Reduc[illegible] Wadia and G—The English Press and Manfg Co, Ld[illegible] Petitioner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

512-97—Edgelow and G—Amichund Abhechand vs Bapubhai Tavaichund—Tyabjee D and Co.

127-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezraalbert vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Isappani and another—Edgelow and G.

203-98—Matubai and J—Vadilal Lalubhai vs Manecklal Lakhmichand and another—Mansuklal D and J.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

31-98—In person—Haje Mahomed Abdulla vs Bai Lakinabai widow—Payne G and S.

2-98—Khushalibai Kooma Giva Karim vs Chugan Mancharam.

30-98—In person—Gomibai widow vs Moolla Malla and others—F P Pavri

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and in the matter of Government, and Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett and others—Little and Co, P R and K, and Hiralal M and M.

For Disposal of certain questons.

211-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and others vs Mithibai and others—Payne G and S—Thackurdas D and Co.

For oral evidence as to Custom.

405-85—Bhaishanker and K—Bhanbai vs Thacker Damoder Nursey and others—Shamrao and P and C, and M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

629-90—Muljee and R—Bhimjee Meghjee and others vs Bai Dewall and others—Maganlal and R, and Ardesir H and D.

24-97—Wadia and G—Dossibai vs Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter—Sorabjee and J.

[illegible]-96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Dossabhoy Thakersey and others—Craigie L and O, and Bhaishanker and K.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RATNAGAR—July 9, at her father's residence, Tardeo, Bombay, Bai Hamabai, widow of Manockjee Dhunjibhai Cursetjee Ratnagar, and eldest daughter of Ruttanjee Cursetjee Wadia, aged 29, deeply regretted.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

FEARN—July 11, at Karachi, George Hardinge Fearn, eldest son of Honorary Surgeon-Major W Fearn.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—July 1, at Nagpur, C P, Mrs Aubrey Clark, of a son.

LYON—June 25, at Nawa, Rajputana, the wife of H A R Lyon, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, of a daughter.

O'DONNELL—July 2, at Rostrevor, Oorgaum, the wife of Dr John D O'Donnell, of a daughter.

PERKINS—June 30, at Meiktila, Upper Burma, the wife of A R Perkins, Esq, D P W, of a daughter.

VALENTINE—July 4, at Poonmudi, Travancore, the wife of James S Valentine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOHUN-FORSTER—JENNINGS—July 1, at St Augustine's Church, Kohat, Captain Philip Byron Bohun-Forster, 2nd Sikh Infantry, P F F, son of the late Major J P Bohun-Forster, 4th K O Royal Lancaster Regiment, to Violet, second daughter of R E Jennings, Esq, of 24, First Avenue, Brighton, and Gelli-deg Kidwelly, South Wales.

ELTON—WOLFERSTAN—July 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta by the Rev A G Luckman, Charles John Elton, third son of the late J H Duntze Carew Elton, of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, (formerly of Tiverton, Devon), to Eveline Grace, second daughter of F S Pipe-Wolferstan, of Statfold, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

BEVAN—July 7, at Hampton, Coonoor, Theresa, widow of W G Bevan, late Madras D P W, aged 61.

CHENGAPPA—June 29, Biddanda Chengappa, Coffee Planter, S Coorg, of accidental drowning at Bollarimaud, near Veerajpet, aged about 32.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1898.

IN the hot weather of 1896, two young officers, Captain Wellby, of the 18th Hussars, and Lieutenant Malcolm, of the 93rd Highlanders, met at the Polo Tournament at Umballa, and hit upon the idea of travelling together from Cashmere to China across that portion of Thibet which is shown in the atlas as unexplored. They obtained leave, and a Chinese passport, and set out from the Punjab with all the outfit that experience could suggest or money could buy. Five months afterwards they appeared at the gates of the British Embassy at Pekin, two ragged wanderers to whom the porter was disposed to refuse admittance. In a handsome and well illustrated volume—"Through Unknown Thibet," (T. Fisher, London,) Captain Wellby has told with the utmost simplicity the story of these five months. It is a most readable book. But we expect that one result of its being widely read will be that no other person will ever venture to follow the route taken by these two young explorers. They rode forth gally from the extreme limits of British India with a retinue of seventeen followers, and for a time all went well. But at length they found themselves in the midst of an interminable saline desert, without vegetation, or any trace of animal life. They had nothing but the provisions which the mules and ponies carried, and could only push on in the hope of reaching the limits of the inhospitable plateau. One of the men fell ill with dropsy, and another had his jaw shot off by a fowling-piece. The sick man and the wounded man could not keep up with the others in the march across the desert, and so fell behind, and probably perished. Then twelve of the mulemen deserted, so that the two Europeans with the three faithful followers had to do the whole work of loading, driving and unloading the mules and ponies. Their troubles culminated in every sense of the word when they discovered that they had made a mistake the previous evening in imagining that the summit of the pass had been reached. They had twelve miles of uphill marching over a good deal of heavy ground, and most barren country, the only vegetation being rhubarb. Several nullahs too had to be crossed. On the summit of the pass and ahead they could see nothing but absolutely barren land. The top of the desolate pass, some 17,000 feet high, presented a forlorn picture. Everything was wet, and the poor mules stood with drooping, dripping heads. Still they had hopes of a frost setting in, and the ground becoming hard for marching over in the morning. Soon after sunset intense darkness came over everything, and trusting for better fortune the following day they fell asleep.

During the night Malcolm happened to go outside the tent, and then returned saying that he thought some of the mules were dead. "At first" writes Captain Wellby, "I could scarcely grasp his meaning : a disaster of this description seemed to me incredible. I came out with him and found six of the twelve mules lying down as though they were dead. We roused the men, who brought the candle lantern and we discovered the astounding truth. Four of them lay stiff and dead. Poor brutes! They had done yeoman's service for us. Two others were very nearly dead, and they soon followed the fate of the other four." The rain still fell, as by the light of the lantern the party set about dragging the carcases aside and removing their blankets to place them on the survivors. Beyond this they could do nothing more but wait for daylight. Then more disaster was added to their sad plight, for another mule died and they almost doubted whether a single one of them would be left. The survivors were four mules and one poney and the travellers had to set about reducing their baggage to five loads. All that the little party could possibly do without had to be abandoned—in fact they kept only one little tent, their bedding, guns, ammunition and instruments. "It was eleven o'clock" continues Captain Wellby "before we dared venture on a descent of the pass, the ground was so heavy and sodden. As we moved off we left a sad scene behind us; seven dead carcases lay there, and all kinds of things scattered about. Although we selected the nullah that afforded the best road, still at every step the poor mules sank into the mud above their fetlocks and sometimes they sank down altogether, when the load had to be taken off, the animal dragged out and reloaded. We knew that our march must be a short one, and resolved to halt the moment we reached any grass. But our misfortunes had not yet come to an end, for after going a short distance our last pony collapsed completely and died. Soon afterwards another mule was added to the list. Three mules alone remained, and we could not know but that they too at any moment might die. After we had with the greatest difficulty gone about four miles we found a little grass, and halted and unloaded the three survivors who were soon revelling in it. We then sent back and fetched the things we had dropped on the way and set about re-arranging the remainder of our baggage into three loads. We agreed that each of us should carry a load strapped like a knapsack on his shoulders, as well as a rifle and some ammunition." From that point the five men struggled on until they came in sight of a Thibetan caravan which was traversing these wilds, and from the caravan they purchased food and ponies which enabled them to reach the Chinese border, where they came upon some European Missionaries. Then their course was through China to Pekin, and thence by sea to Calcutta. The explorers took daily observations, with sextant, plane table, and theodolite and always recorded the boiling point for height, so that their work is not without scientific value. Not much is told us about the politics of Thibet, although there is a well written chapter on the Mahomedan revolt in China. But the chief value of the book is its record of the pluck and endurance which can be shown on occasion by the polo-playing subaltern.

THE Viceroy having accepted the nomination by the non-official members of the local Legislative Council of Mr. P. M. Mehta as a member of the Supreme Legislative, the *Pioneer* recommends our townsman to forthwith resign. The reason for suggesting to Mr. Mehta this act of self-abnegation is that his own vote secured him the seat, since apart therefrom there would have been a tie between him and his opponent Mr. N. N. Wadia, as they would then both have obtained six votes. In support of this theory the Allahabad paper quotes a local Parsee journal which is notorious for the intensity with which week by week, it attacks the honourable member and condemns all his public actions. Its opinion in this matter will not we believe, be endorsed by the general public much less by the "compatriots," of Mr. Mehta, who are presumed by the *Pioneer* on account of this local criticism to be "disgusted" at his action. The question is an ethical one which has to be considered entirely apart from any opinions that may be entertained as to the merits of the respective candidates. We hear that extraneous consideration were introduced into the contest, but with these we have no concern. The point is that as a non-official member of the local legislature Mr. Mehta, was fully entitled to exercise the franchise conferred upon him in common with his colleagues, and if he thought that his election would be of greater benefit to the Presidency than that of his opponent, there was no reason why he should not act according to his convictions. The reason was indeed all on the other side. The mere fact of his standing in opposition to Mr. Wadia, showed, that Mr. Mehta desired to re-enter the Legislative from which ill-health alone compelled him to retire two years ago and neglect to exercise the franchise in his own favour would have been inconsistent with his candidature as well as with common sense. In the British Parliament members are not supposed to vote upon private bill legislation which directly affects their own pecuniary interests, though they often do so. But it is no violation of the unwritten law of party politics for a Minister to vote against a motion for the reduction of his own salary, or against proposals threatening the position of the Government of which he is a salaried member. Still less does it offend against good taste for a candidate for Parliamentary or civic honours at Home, or anywhere else to vote for his own election. This is the common practice in Municipal ward elections in this city, and we should like to see a candidate for one of the Corporation seats on the Standing Committee, who would admit that he voted for other competitors and left the space on the ballot paper against his own name blank! We fail to see that an exception to what is a general rule need be made in regard to the Legislative Council or that a candidate for the honour of a seat on the Supreme Council should not exercise his rights, even though when he does so the possibility that his vote may turn the issue of the contest may be present in his mind. There has been a direct precedent for the action Mr. Mehta took, and the Viceroy has in both cases accepted the nomination, as perfectly consistent with the provisions of the law. The fact is that in public life men are often called upon to vote upon questions affecting their own interests, and that if the argument of our contemporary was carried to its legitimate conclusion any form of representative Government would be well nigh impossible. For instance, in this case, had the voting been equal a dead lock would have been created unless when a fresh ballot was ordered a different result was obtained, which would not be likely. It is generally understood that when a man becomes a candidate for any public honour, he uses all legitimate means to secure it; and if he does not make the best of his opportunities he is written down by his neighbours in terms similar to those which Dogberry accepted as a just description of himself. Mr. Mehta is not the man to be thus written down, and the exercise on his part of his undoubted rights of franchise can not be regarded as an offence against either good taste or fair play.

THE claims of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, to more recognition than they receive in matters of patronage for the public service and to the removal of certain disabilities, are often met by the answer that they must help themselves, and the various Associations they have formed have this end in view. Frequently, however, vague oratory dealing in generalisations takes the place in these Associations of practical work, and the observer looks in vain for definite results. We are glad to find that so far as the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India is concerned, not only is the need for practical measures kept in view, but what is far more important it is acted upon. The Association languished for some time, but it has in the last few years shown signs of quickened vitality, and its latest project is the construction of a building to promote social and intellectual intercourse amongst the members, and thus indirectly to further the objects of the Association. For this purpose a suitable plot of ground has been leased near the Apollo Bunder and a building is to be constructed at a cost of half a lakh of rupees, to be raised by debentures of Rs. 50 each bearing interest at 6 per centum per annum and repayable within fifteen years. The names of the trustees and bankers in themselves afford a guarantee that the financial prospects of the undertaking have been carefully estimated, and that the scheme has not been launched without being duly thought out by business men. The debentures are already being taken up, about Rs. 15,000 having been secured by the trustees and a few members of the Council of the Association, while in its corporate capacity the Association contributes an equal sum and is guaranteeing private holders. The ground floor of the new building will be used as a hall while the upper stories will be let for offices or tenents, and out of doors a large plot will be reserved for tennis and other recreative purposes. We trust that this new departure will do much to promote the objects the Association has in view.

YESTERDAY'S meteorological telegrams from Seychelles, Mauritius and Zanzibar show barometer differences greater than usual over the Trades region, but the wind force is low. A rapid movement of clouds at Seychelles and the report of a ship just arrived at Port Victoria, however, lead to the hope that the strength of Trade Winds which feed the monsoon will shortly revive. Meantime rainfall over India continues unsatisfactorily light. Showers continue to occur over the whole area and Kumaon, and the Punjab hills received heavy rain on Sunday. The Madras Presidency also received good showers on Sunday, but the heat is becoming intense in South Punjab, and almost everywhere the rainfall is behind the average, and monsoon conditions are weak. Delhi is six inches behind; Kuddapah and Salem are each four inches behind; Sylhet seven inches behind; while Mandalay is behind by four inches and Kendal in the same province by ten inches. Bengal also is doing poorly. The depression from the Bay of Bengal, which it was hoped would give good rain has proved so small, that though it has now moved inland as far as Chaibassa, it has given hardly any rain. The Bombay coast also is only getting light showers, and almost the only region which is generally ahead is that of Tenasserim and Lower Burma coast. Both Bassein and Tenasserim have had considerably more than their average rainfall.

WE regret to notice that the outlook in regard to plague throughout the Presidency is scarcely so satisfactory as it was. During the past three weeks the total mortality from the disease has risen from 285 in the week ended June 24th to 490 in that ended on Friday last. The slight recrudescence in Bombay, accounts for some of the difference, but this is more than counterbalanced by the improvement at Karachi, where the deaths have dwindled down to two per diem. Unfortunately the general rise in mortality appears to be due in some measure to recrudescences at places within easy reach of Bombay, which have in the past suffered severely, such as Bulsar, Bhwindi, and Bandora, which three places last week had an aggregate mortalily of 73 as against 26 three weeks ago. But the most serious outlook is in the Belgaum District, where in the same period the deaths have gone up from 53 to 122. The epidemic is still persistent at Hubli, but thanks to the vigilance of the District officers other places in Dharwar have escaped. In the Sangli and Kurundavad States, the disease shows signs of increase, and it has reappeared on the other side of the Presidency in Cutch Mandvie. The final eradication of the plague now seems no nearer, judging from the statistics, than it did twelve months ago.

THE Committee to consider the improvement of field hospital equipment commenced its sittings at Simla, yesterday, the President being Surgeon-Colonel Townsend, lately Principal Medical Officer of the First Division Tirah Force. The members are Surgeon-Majors Burke, Shearer and Duncan. The principal matter it will take into consideration will be the question of improving the mobility by lessening the weight of appliances.

MUCH enteric is prevalent at Landikotal where the heat also has been excessive. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who have had a number of cases of enteric moved into camp on Sunday to a new site near the Suffolk hill, which is about a thousand feet higher than Landikotal and the opposite side of the gorge. A sepoy on convoy duty with treasure on Saturday dropped dead from heat apoplexy at Landikotal.

PLAGUE in the Punjab continues in abeyance, no fresh cases having occurred anywhere in that province since the 28th of last month. The villagers in infected areas are rapidly returning to their homes, while those who remain in the segregation camps are being comfortably housed in a new pattern hut, which is found a great improvement on the old.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday last, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June 1896 Rs. 14,53,57,000, June 1897 Rs. 11,18,47,000, June 1898 Rs. 15,19,66,000.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry, appointed by Government, to investigate the cause of the fire which destroyed the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, on the 1st instant, assembled at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The evidence of the captain, chief officer, chief engineer, and the donkeyman was recorded. The first witness gave a circumstancial account of the state of the ship when he was first informed of the fire, and the steps that were taken for putting out the fire. The captain stated that the appearance of the ship, when lifted from its present position, might enable the court to form an opinion as to where the fire originated. Further inquiry stands adjourned to to-day.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WOLESLEY, starts from Murree on the 11th instant for his ninety days' leave home.

COLONEL BROWNRIGG, assumed the duties of Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, on Thursday.

CAPTAIN McL. G. GORDON, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed commandant of the Aden troops, *vice* Wadeson, whose tenure of command has expired.

GENERAL BADCOCK, Quartermaster-General, will make over charge of his office to Colonel Gaselee on the 25th instant. This date will regulate the various postings recently noticed in our columns.

MR. THIRKELL WHITE, who is officiating as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, will probably be confirmed in the appointment, as the post has now fallen vacant by the sad death of Mr. Burgess.

COLONEL DYCE has taken over command of the force in the Tochi Valley. There is no present intention of reducing it.

COLONEL T. R. COWIE has been admitted to the Colonel's allowance, and Colonel E. A. Money will attain it also on the 16th instant, Major-General Strahan, Surveyor-General, comes into his off-reckonings by the death of General Alexander Fraser.

THE Buffs at the Malakand are among the regiments suffering from enteric fever, they having eleven cases now in hospital. They are encamped on the Kotal, which is supposed to be a healthy site.

MR. T. W. HOLDERNESS has taken up the duties of his new appointment as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Mr. G. R. Irwin has assumed officiating charge of the Thagi and Dacoity department.

THE class composition of the 1st Punjab Infantry has been reconstituted as follows :—2 companies Sikhs, 2 companies Afridis, 1 Company of Dogras, 1 of Punjabi Mahomedans, 1 of Yusufzai Pathans and 1 of Knattaks. It will thus have 4 instead of 3 1-2 companies of trans-border and cis-frontier Pathans, and will lose half a company of Punjabi Mahomedans.

THE review by the Government of India, of the Madras irrigation report for 1896-97 is published. The year was noticeable for the damage caused by floods, which reduced the profits. The three largest productive works, however, continue to yield very high dividends, and their yearly net profits are said to represent a substantial contribution to imperial revenues.

THE troops holding the Kohat-Kurram line will remain at their stations until further orders. The 22nd Punjab Infantry, which will eventually return to the Punjab, cannot move until relieved by the 3rd Sikhs. The latter regiment, it appears, cannot yet be spared from Jamrud.

NEWS from Miran Shah states that a Ressaldar of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, was murdered by a trumpeter of the same regiment on Thursday morning.

CAPTAIN MILES, has been appointed special Assistant to the Political Agent at Gilgit.

DR. LEATHER, who is now at home, has accepted the post of agricultural chemist and lecturer to the Government of India at the Forest School at Dehra, and will shortly arrive in the country.

THE proportion of passengers killed by accidents to trains to the number of passengers booked on all the Indian railways during last year was 1 in 6 3-4 millions. This does not compare favourably with the figures on Home railways, where the proportion is 1 death to 200 million passengers.

THE Military Governor of Shengking has objected to the route proposed for the Russian-Manchurian railway on the ground that it will pass too close to one of the Imperial sepulchres; but it is said the Russians pay no heed to the Governor's representations and are gaily proceeding with the line as laid down on the maps, regardless of the claims of Imperial fengshui.

THE case against three natives charged with causing the death of a Swede named Siewald during the inoculation scare was concluded yesterday before the Sessions Judge of Howrah. The Jurors, who comprised five Bengalis, after retiring for a few minutes returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty in respect of all three charges. The Judge declined to accept this verdict and intimated that he would refer the matter to the High Court.

THE Hyderabad Municipality has received the sanction of the Government of India to raise a temporary loan of Rs.50,000, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. and repayable after twelve months, under the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879. The terms of the loan being a modification of those originally offered, the Government of India has ordered that, before placing a loan on the market, public bodies should consult local experts and bankers as to the terms that should be offered, as a barrowing body is apt to lose financial credit if it makes public offers which it is afterwards obliged to publicly modify.

THE plague returns from the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, dated the 4th instant, continue to show no fresh cases or deaths. The large staff which was on duty in the plague area has, therefore, been considerably reduced. Mr. Glancy, Mr. Bird and Mr. Clifford remain for observation work in the Jullundur district. Mr. French leaves as soon as work in Banga closes, and Mr. Langley and Mr. Sexton remain till Garhshankar is declared free which should now be soon. Sheikh Asghar Ali remains in the Hoshiarpur district for observation work. The officers under orders for transfer are—Mr. Johnston to Rupar; Mr. Barton to Rajanpur; and Diwan Tek Chand to Rohri Bhakkar.

THE Bhaganwala colliery, which is also worked in connection with the North-Western State Railway, is situated in the Salt Range about 20 miles east of Dandot. The seam of coal is the same as that as Dandot, but is here thicker and not of such good quality. Coal was extracted during the year from one mine or district only, where the seam is tilted up at an angle of 40 to 50 degrees from the horizontal point. This disturbance of the strata renders the coal very soft and friable, and the percentage of slack is heavy. The nature of the coal also renders it very liable to spontaneous cumbustion. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the seam, the output is, of necessity low. Only minor explorations were carried out during the past year, and the results were not very favourable.

AN examination of the return of births and deaths in the province of Assam for the month of March just published reveals the fact that the number of deaths 13,036 is greater than the births 9,980 which are nearly 5,000 less than for the corresponding period of the previous year. Kala Azar shows no signs of abatement, the deaths from this cause being 1,461 against 1,298 in the previous year, 980 occurring in the Nowgong District, 343 in the Darrang, 118 in the Kamrup and 15 in the Goalpara Districts. There is a deplorable mortality from "fever" in the province, 5,863 deaths being entered under this head alone against 5,679 in the previous year. This appears to be specially prevalent in the Sylhet and Goalpara Districts in which 2,426 and 1,149 deaths from this cause are recorded. It is satisfactory to note that the deaths from cholera are only 680 against 1,844 in the previous year.

ONLY three accidents in all were reported during last year on the North-Western State Railway, in none of which did any serious loss of life occur. On the 23rd January, a sub-inspector's trolly was run into by an up Quetta mail train in a deep cutting at mile 47,917 near Kochali station, owing to neglect on the part of the sub-inspector. Two railway servants were killed and two injured. On the 3rd July, at Kartarpur station, a down mixed train, which entered the station against signals, ran into and collided with a down goods train which was beings hunted between the down distant and main signals. Some five or six third-class passengers in the mixed train received slight injuries and the rolling-stock was damaged. The staff in fault were prosecuted. On the 23rd September, a down mail train was admitted on the wrong line and collided with an up transport train which was standing on the loop at Bokra station. Some stock was damaged and derailed. The staff in fault were prosecuted.

As a result of the heavy rain during the past week the Calcutta Football Club have started Rugby, and Monday and Friday were both devoted to practice games; their team this year should be particularly strong. Dr. Wilson and P. Jacob, who have distinguished themselves already at Socker, are both international Rugby players, and we hope to see the Club regain the Cup which the Welsh took away from them last year. With the advent of Rugby the game of Socker is neglected to a great extent in this Club, the majority of members being Rugby devotees, but Socker is still continued by the few who are not Rugby men, and they play their matches on other grounds. Unfortunately for the Calcutta Socker XI, three or four of their men will be wanted for the Rugby XV, and hereby Calcutta may suffer, but we hope to see them fulfil their League engagements. Their chances for the Association Shield are now rather faded, but their team has had hard luck in many of its matches, and if they can but keep together, we should not be at all surprised to see them make a very good bid for the I. F. A. Challenge Shield.

AT the meeting of the N.-W. P. Legislative Council at Lucknow on Thursday, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, Mr. Miller read the budget statement. When the revised estimates for 1896-97 were drawn up it was feared that the deficit would exceed 20 lakhs, but the land collections proved better than was expected : and this, together with a grant of 16 lakhs from the Imperial Government (by alteration of the terms of the contract), produced an equilibrium. For 1897-98 the budget again showed equilibrium, but notwithstanding extra expenditure estimated at 3 1-4 lakhs, the revised estimate provides for the contribution to the Imperial account of 8 1-2 lakhs more than was expected; so that the receipts are 11 3-4 lakhs better than the original estimate. This is largely due to the increased demand for irrigation. In 1896-97 no less than 77 lakhs were realised from this source—the largest on record. For 1897 98 the income from irrigation is estimated at no less than 92 1-4 lakhs, owing to the greater area irrigated. The new provincial contract with the Government of India has very properly been settled on calculations more favourable to the provincial revenues, on the principle that the province requires a certain period of recovery after the recent disastrous years. The discussion of the budget statement was postponed till to-day (Saturday).

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

HOSTILITIES RENEWED AT SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The truce between the American and Spanish forces at Santiago expiring and General Toral, the Spanish Commander, refusing to surrender unconditionally, hostilities were resumed on Sunday.

The Spaniards opened fire with light guns, which the Americans soon silenced. During this engagement only three Americans were wounded.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IMPROVING.

It is notable that the movement in favour of peace is becoming apparent in Spain, and it appears that the main difficulty in bringing hostilities to an end is the military ardour of Marshall Blanco's undefeated troops at Havana.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO DEMANDED.

JULY 10.

President McKinley, after conferring with Mr. Alger, the Secretary of State for War, has decided that America is unable to entertain the Spanish proposal for allowing the garrison of Santiago to retreat.

The President therefore demands the unconditional surrender of the Spanish garrison.

DEPRESSION IN MADRID.

There is a feeling of great depression in Madrid.

The Ministers of War and Marine are the only members of the Spanish Cabinet who are in favour of a continuance of the war, Senor Sagasta, the Premier, being undecided.

The Vatican is trying to induce Spain to agree to an armistice for ten days.

BRITISH MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

JULY 11.

The second battalion of the Grenadier Guards will sail for Gibraltar on Wednesday.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

JULY 10

The rebels in China consist of Black Flags and Annamite deserters are under the leadership of three foreigners whose nationality is not stated.

The rebels are now marching to the Lienchau Peninsula to attack the French.

Three thousand Manchu troops have gone to Wuchau.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russia has withdrawn her opposition to the extension of the Northern Railway in China, on learning that the line is to remain under Chinese control.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day.

SIR TREVOR PLOWDEN'S LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

No orders have yet been issued regarding Sir Trevor Plowden's leave, but he will probably go home for three months, starting within the next few weeks. Mr. J. A. Crawford will probably officiate in his absence.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business before the Legislative Council on the 15th instant, comprises passing of currency measure introduced last Friday, and introduction of bill to give powers to Government to regulate, restrict, or prohibit importation of live stock, with a view to prevent the introduction into India of tick pest and other cattle diseases from abroad. The measure will probably be passed into law in time to apply to the approaching season for Australian horse traffic.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

It is understood that a despatch has arrived from the Secretary of State, regarding the transfer of the working of the East Coast Railway between Vizianagram and Madras to Madras Railway Company it is possible however, that further reference may be necessary before the terms are agreed upon, and this may take considerable time. It has also yet to be settled whether the transfer takes place when the Bezwada Madras section is ready, which it is hoped will be the case about next October, or when through communication is established with Calcutta, and the working of the northern section from Vizianagram upwards is made over to the Bengal Nagpur Company. This is unlikely to be before next January or February, by which time through traffic with Calcutta—will probably have commenced by means of ferry over the Mahanadi, though a permanent bridge for that river cannot be ready until a considerable time later.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONNECTION OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Wynne, Agent Bengal North-East Railway is now in Simla, in connection with the question of entry of that line into Calcutta.

The proposed line to connect the Jherria coal field by alternative line via Midnapore with Calcutta, is one of those which will be considered at the Railway Conference which commences its sittings here on 15th instant; it does not follow, however, that its construction will he sanctioned as it is not yet known what amount will be available for new lines in Bengal next year, competing claims of other provinces having also to be considered.

CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 11.

Lord Sandhurst's eleven played Durham Light Infantry to-day, at Ganeshkhind, the former winning easily owing chiefly to the Durhams being short bowlers. In the first innings the Durhams made 93. Lord Sandhurst's team made 215, for loss of three wickets Greig contributing 61, Dr. Martin 54. Lord Sandhurst declared innings closed. The Durhams, went in second innings made 93 when time was called Lord Sandhurst took three wickets, Mr. Brogan two, Lieut. Dunlop not out made 44. The rain interrupted the game twice. Both teams were photographed.

DACOITIES IN NASIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JULY 10.

A large and influential public meeting of the people of the Nasik District, assembled to-day, Mr. Chandwadkar Jagannath Bankatlal Shet presiding. It is resolved to make applications to the authorities for sanctioning additional protective police and other measures in suppression of the series of dacoities in the district. A Sub-Committee was for the purpose formed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

SOFT cloud masses float over the hills and wrap us, as they pass, in clinging fog, while from time to time the rain comes down in short lived bursts. But, between whiles, the sun shines bright and the air is crisp and cool with a quality of the cleanliness which is extraordinarily exhilarating after the suffocating dust of the hot season. The feature of the week has been the cloud effects in the evening, as the sun goes down, and the purple shadows creep over the hills, and contrast, on the one hand, with the tender green, that has sprung from nowhere since the rains began, and covered even the brownest and barest slopes, and, on the other, with the gleaming white of detached clouds hanging like wreathes of smoke, here and there, over the rocks. In the morning, one hoarse crow caws on the hillside, and accentuates the silence of the deodars, but it is at night as one rides home in the quiet moonlight, and even the crow is hushed, that one most feels the magic of that—*Stille Weit und fern* which, even frivolous hill captain cannot ignore uphere, and which is not the least of the spells the Himalayas cast in their present mood.

All of which amounts to the fact that, out of four tennis parties at which Jones was expected last week, one degenerated into afternoon tea in a moist verandah, one was swamped early enough to prevent anybody's attempting to turn up at all, and the other two were great successes. As I write, however, the steady sound of rain upon the roof and the failing light, would seem to show that the depression, which the Meteorological Department has been describing for the last few days as drifting towards us up the Ganges valley from the Bay of Bengal, has at last arrived and that we are, in consequence, to give up playing at monsoon conditions, and have them in earnest. They are already much overdue, so we cannot complain.

And if you ask me what has been the function of the week, I should at once say the concert on Tuesday night at the Town Hall. For it was then, for the first time, that most of us heard Mrs. Cleland Scott sing. And the occasion is one to remember. Her voice is a full mezzo soprano of remarkable compass, and every note comes, bell-like, clear, true and resonant, struck with the certainty of perfect command with an ease bred of careful training, and a purity and richness that one must hear to understand. Full of the dainty lightness that has so charmed all who have been privileged to hear Mrs. Trevelyan in Calcutta, and with a strength and richness of its own. The hall was fairly filled, Ladies Elgin and Christian Bruce being amongst those present, and the proceedings commenced with a Madrigal quartet from the Mikado, which was sweetly sung by Miss Pilcher, Miss Montgomery, Surgeon Major Duncan and Colonel Clarke. Mr. Beckwith followed with a whistling solo, which was capitally executed and evoked an enthusiastic encore, the range of his notes being remarkable. Mr. and Mrs. Wright's duett, and thereafter Colonel Clarke's rich bass in a solo were also well received, but it was only when the audience gathered themselves together, after the spell-bound silence in which they listened to Mrs Cleland Scott's rendering of Allitsen's, "song of thanksgiving," that applause grew beyond the limits to which Simla is accustomed. The demand for encores was uproarious and it was only after two had been given that Mrs. Scott was allowed to retire and the proceedings of the evening could be resumed. In the second part of the concert, Mrs. Warburton produced an exquisite gem of feeling and expression in her rendering of Chopin's *nocturne*, on the piano, which was much appreciated, especially by the more discerning, while Major Turner and Mrs. Wright both received encores, the former for his version of T. Margiala's well-known *Ask Nothing More*, the latter, for a meritorious rendering of *The sea hath its pearls*. To the last named lady the audience were also indebted for several of the accompaniments, played with a knowledge and accuracy which greatly conduced to the success of the entertainment, which will long be talked about in general, as well as musical circles up here.

The Simla A. D. C. has not been idle during the week, and seldom has a Simla audience laughed more heartily, or with better reason than at Sir Howard Mellis's inimitable Tiltums in the Steeple chase, which has been having a very successful run at the Gaiety Theatre, as an afternooon piece. How Mr. Tiltums lost the garments in which he was to meet Mrs. Tiltums, and eventually committed "justifiable larceny" upon a jockey in order to clothe himself with the result that he was put into the pigskin and rode a winner in his the local race meet is of course familiar to your readers. Lady Westland made a capital Mrs. Tiltum's, and Captain Baker-Carr looked the unscrupulous Doctor Clipper he personated, while as for Captain Pollen's Alderman Slowcoach, he requires to be seen to be appreciated. The "steeplechase" was preceded by the musical comedietta "His Last chance" where Alice Montrose (Mrs. Iggulden) gave bashful Charles Chester (Captain Kuper) an opposition of proposing over a cup of tea, which needless to say was taken. The duet, where the pair wish "that married couples might never disagree" being a little gem of its kind.

To-morrow night is to take place the first performance of the *Ideal Husband* in which Mrs. Wheeler makes her first appearance this season. The booking has been so large that an extra night has already had to be arranged for, every desirable seat for the first three nights, having been snapped up the day following that on which the box office opened, so it is evident that Simla expects something unusually good, and it is generally well informed in cases of the kind.

A good many invalids are still amongst us though the change in the weather has been distinctly beneficial. Captain Dallas, his many friends will be glad to hear, continues to mend, while Major Ramsden and Mr. Jacob are both back at work. But the European hospital is still unusually full and the season cannot be looked upon as a particularly healthy one.

Amongst other recent arrivals have been a number of hard worked military and civil officials released from plague duty in the Punjab and elsewhere; a kind of general post also has been taking place in the hotels owing to the departure of those who came up for the hot season, and whose leave has now run out, and the arrival of "second leave" batch to take their places, so there will, no doubt, be many new faces at the dance at Viceregal Lodge to-night.

Nothing appears to have yet been decided regarding the move of the Government offices to Calcutta this cold weather, but the general idea is that at least the superior officers will go there as usual. Whether they will take their ordinary office establishment with them, no doubt, depends upon developments during the next few months in Calcutta. If the plague, however, continues as little epidimic there as seems, from the returns, to have hitherto been the case, it is difficult to see any sufficient reason for making a change in the procedure. The servants difficulty, of course, may induce a few memsahebs, who would ordinarily have accompanied their lords, to go home or remain in Simla instead for the winter, but with this exception it is certainly premature to suppose that any important alteration will take place.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJORS GENERAL BISCOE, Bengal General List Cavalry, has been permitted to reside out of India.

MAJOR HANNA, R. A., has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of Substantive Lieutenant Colonel.

THE following appointments are made:—Colonel Hilliard to officiate as Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Headquarters, Bengal Command, vice Colonel Henry, officiating as Deputy Adjutant-General. 15th Sikhs—2nd-Lieutenant Gough, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1-4th Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel Rundall to be Commandant, vice Mercer vacated. Major P. M. Carnegy, Wing Commander, 2-4th Gurkha Rifle, to 2nd-in-Command vice Rundall. 20th Madras Infantary.—Major Currie to be Officiating Commandant, vice Pollard, deceased. 19th Bombay Infantary.—Lieutenant Krickenbeek, 4th Bombay Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Deas, seconded on appointment to the Commissariat Transport Department.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mobile, Captain D. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, experienced off Socotra very strong wind and high sea, thence to 600 E. S strong monsoon and high sea, then moderate monsoon with high sea swell and fine weather to port. The s.s. Den of Airlie, Captain P. Singer, which reached here, on Sunday, from London via Karachi, had bad weather in the Arabian sea. The Florio. Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s.s. Letimbro, came in harbour yesterday, from China, met with strong S. W. wind.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE S. S. GANGES BY FIRE.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry, appointed by Government to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances attending the destruction by fire of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, on the 1st instant, in the Bombay Harbour, assembled yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, and was assisted by Captain K Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Pierce, commander of the s. s. Werneth Hall, the assessors. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Acworth, solicitor, repretented the P. and O. Company.

OPENING STATEMENT.

Mr. Nicholson said, that before he opened the proceedings he thought it was desirable that he should state to the court some further facts which had come to his knowledge, and which were not in the proceedings in order that the court might become aware of what new evidence they were going to bring for investigation. The s. s. Ganges was a somewhat old boat, having been built about seventeen years ago. It was a steel steamship of three decks. It carried 162 crew and 190 passengers. It was lying in the harbour on the morning of the 1st July, and was in charge of the Chief Officer. On her starboard quarter were also lying two small boats of the P. and O. Co. named Bandora and Sewree, which were used for harbour purposes. At 10 p.m., on the previous night everything appeared to be in proper order. The electric lights were put out at that time and the people on board had retired to rest. The chief officer had gone to the music saloon to sleep after assuring himself that everything was in good order. Quarter-master Holland was on watch up till 12 a. m., and according to his report when he took the last round there was nothing unusual anywhere. At 12 a. m. he was relieved by Quarter-master Holm, in the course of whose watch the fire took place. As far as his statement went it appeared that nothing unusual happened till 2-30 a. m. or thereabouts, but sometime after on receiving information from Ambar Mahrook the donkeyman, he went round the bunkers but he found everything all right there. But on looking down he saw some smoke issuing from the port side of the boat from which the shoot led up to the main deck, and through spar-deck and the cabins. He would also say that he saw sparks coming from that shoot and on looking about he saw flames on the dock above. There was no coal in that bunker and the shoot of that bunker was under repairs the previous day. The cabin to which the shoot led was the surgery, and a few doors off was the stewerdess's cabin. A little bit further on there was another cabin which had another shoot in it. Next to the stewardess's cabin there was another cabin with three births and next to that was the surgery. The shoot which went through the surgery was the shoot where the men had been working during the day, i. e. 30th June up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the European foreman in charge of the men would tell them that he took care to receive back from the men, all the candles, lamps and other inflammable materials they had used, and they were locked up. After that the chief steward went to the cabin where the shoot was andhe saw that all was in order. Nothing apparently tooked unusual that afternoon, so far as regarded the position of the cabins. Shortly after 2-30 a.m. the donkey man went down and found sparks coming down from the shoots and flames rising above it. Having noticed this he went upstairs as quickly as he could and proceeded to one of the gangway's on which the quarter master stood leaning. He was quite awake and he (Mr. Nicholson) did not intend to make any suggestion to the contrary. The donkey man reported that there was a fire, and the quarter master rushed down the alley-way. He would say in his evidence what he saw there. He went to the Chief Officer and informed him of what had taken place. The Chief Officer ordered the ringing of the fire-bell and the usual steps were at once taken for the prevention of the fire spreading. But unfortunately the fire had taken a good hold of the ship, and they could not save much of the cabins and that portion of the ship which was right in the centre. After some hours' hard work at putting out the fire, the ship was taken in tow and beached on the northern part of the harbour. The fire was put out eventually, but not before the ship was gutted. It was to be hoped that before the court terminated, she would be lifted from her present position so that the court might have an opportunity of seeing her. He was told the appearance of the vessel would enable the court to form an opinion as to how the fire began, whether it originated from the bunker or whether it travelled down from above. As far as he (Mr. Nicholson) could make out he could lay before the court four possible hypothesis. The first was that it was due to spontaneous combustion of the English coal. The second theory related to the fusing of the electric light. The third theory that he could suggest was that the fire might have started in the hold and below deck by the use of some ignited substance. The fourth and last theory he could imagine was that it might have been caused by some body doing some incautions act on the main deck itself. Those were the only theories he could suggest, and it was for the court to come to a definite conclusion on them. Before concluding his remarks he must take the opportunity of informing the court that much valuable assistance had been rendered to him by Mr. Shields, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in collecting the evidence and the statements of the officers. Mr. Nicholson then proceeded to call evidence.

THE CHIEF OFFICER'S STORY.

Mr. Herbert R. Lee, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he was chief officer of the s.s. Ganges, on the night of 30th ultimo. All the papers on board the ship had been destroyed by fire. There was a declaration of passenger's certificate filed on 26th October last, in the Port Officer's office. This gave the correct description of the name, number, tonnage, horse power and construction of the s.s. Ganges and the passengers it could carry, description of its engines, boilers and equipment. Witness believed the Ganges was built in the year 1882, and she had lately been running with mails and passengers between Aden and Bombay. He held an ordinary master's certificate from the Board of Trade. The ship was well equipped with fire extinguishing apparatus, and hoses. She had two hand Downton force pumps and also two portable pumps. They had also steam pumps. They had no hand grenades nor chemical extinguishers. He had been in the ship for three months. They had fire drill once during the trip between the two places. He was in charge of the ship on the night of the fire, the captain being on shore. The other four executive officers were on board. In the harbour the lights were always put out at 10 p.m.. in accordance with P. and O. Co's rules, except under exceptional circumstances. As far as he could remember the electric lights were switched out at 10 o'clock. Witness went to sleep in the music saloon very shortly afterwards. The music saloon was above the saloon on the spardeck. At eight o'clock at night he informed Quarter-Master Holland on watch, where he should be found. The Quarter-Master's duty was to keep the gangway and to make his round every hour and to see the regulation lights. After the electric light was extinguised candles were used, and oil lamps where necessary, such, as in leading lights in companions and passages. In the cabins there were swinging candle sticks bracketed to the side. The candlestick was a long tube with a globe on the top of it and had a spring arrangement inside to work the candle up. He believed all the engineers were on board that night. After that at about 2 or 2-30 a.m. on the 1st of July Quarter-Master Carl Holm, who was on watch, called witness and told him that there was fire on board and flames were breaking out in the port spardeck alleyway. Before witness turned in—he had walked round the upper deck and seen spare anchors were clear and ready to let go. He noticed nothing usual then. The electric light had been burning up to 10 p.m. as brightly as usual. At 10 p.m. the ship was moored to Company's C. Buoy and heading up the harbour. The wind was then aft slightly on the port side. When he was aroused the ship was just swinging to the flood. On receiving the report of fire witness immediately got up and went out on the deck by the port companion door. The Captain's cabin was on the fore-end of the companion. It was on the spar-deck. On going out on deck he was immediately before the port alleyway. He looked forward and saw small flames shooting across the alleyway from the first saloon cabins on the spar deck. They appeared to be two-third of the allyway distant from the spot witness stood on. He went along the alleyway to a short distance. He ordered the quarter master at once to ring the fire-bell, which he did. Then he rushed across the starboard alleyway and went forward. It was then free from fire. The space between the alleyways was occupied by the casing of the engine room and boilers, which extended to the deck above. When he got to the forward end of the alleyway he saw the main hatch. It was open for ventilation. The flames came from the aftend of the hatchway—more from the port after corner. Then he went to men's quarters to hurry them up. Downton pumps and hoses had been got ready overnight as usual. It was the carpenter's duty to do this and he had reported overnight that they were right. Witness managed to get through smoke into the starboard alleyway. There was a great deal of smoke and fire on the port side the smoke also extended to the starboard side. He passed along the starboard alleyway, calling out in order to arouse any one who might be on the alley. At this time aft Downton pump was working and also the forward one. The forward pump was in charge of the fourth engineer, but he had been unable to get to it. The third engineer was in charge of the aft pump. The hose upon the pump was carried forward to the first saloon to the alleyway and there used as required. He then crossed over to the port alleyway which he found to be in a blaze. to within a short distance of the after end. He then went on to the quarterdeck and found that the flames had seized the hurricane deck right across, cutting off people forward from these aft. He ordered the people to go on board the stream tender "Bandora," which was lying on the starboard bow. He ordered

THE STEWARDESS MRS. ATKINS.

to be got off first, and then for the first time he missed her. He knew she had a cabin on the port side of the main deck, where the fire was raging. Efforts were made to get at her cabin, but were unsuccessful. He then ordered all on the aft of the ship to go on board the tender and they did so. Witness went to the tender himself and got all the people off from the fore end. They went on board again with 70 or 80 men bringing the Bandora's hose on deck. He again manned the off Down ton pump. Then the Sewree came and they also used her hose. They played on the fire with these hoses. They also used a hose sent from s. s. Clide, another of company's boats. While the engineers were endeavouring to keep back the flames, the stewards were removing what valuables they could from the saloons and stores. He ordered the third officer to throw overboard the powder and explosives, which he did at once. In spite of their efforts the fire continued to gain, and he was still fighting it when the Captain came on board. He gave orders that the ship should be unshackled and towed up the harbour. At that time the steam tender Guikwar came alongside. They got her hose and played on the fire from outside on the forward end. Some Port Trust boats came alongside and rendered assistance by pumping on the flames from outside. The P. and O. steam tug Timsah took the Ganges in tow. After hawser was taken on board and made fast to the ship, she was towed to the harbour. As the ship was being towed out the Port Trust boats continued to play on her from outside, which the Company's tenders took those of the crew who were not required to the S. S. Clyde. They had about four to six hands on the Ganges on its forecastle head. The ship was beached on the mud of Green Island. Witness remained by the ship until relieved by the second officer about 10-15 a.m. Relief parties came from other ships of the Company. The fire was not completely extinguished until the morning of 2nd July. About three quarter flood at about half past six the ship was beached. She was settling in the mud. At high tide the spardeck was half covered. The officers' baggage was kept on the orlop deck—that was the baggage deck. Witness had a few things there. The deck was abaft the main hatch. Abaft the baggage room was the bulk head, separating the holds from the boiler's place. The boxes in the baggage room near to the main hatch were destroyed by fire, while some of those nearer to the bulk head seemed to be intact He though everybody worked to the best of his ability to save the ship and to avoid loss of life. Quarter Master Holm joined the Company's service three months ago. Holland had shipped in England and had been some time in the company's service. He had no occasion to find fault with them. They were both steady men. According to a rule of the Company, when a ship was lying in moorings in the harbour it was usual only to keep anchor-watch—a European Quarter Master—in three watches of four hours each. The Ganges had no cargo on board at the time of the fire. The hold was quite clear, excepting the ballast.

NO OPINION AS TO THE CAUSE.

The fire had the hold of the ship when the witness first saw it and he could not form any opinion as to how it originated. The ship was very badly burnt. With the exception of few cabins at the stern of the ship, the cabin accommodation was completely gone. The cabin ports were large and square ones; only those on port side, which belonged to the cabin in use, had been hung up that night. Mrs. Atkins was rather inclined to be stout, and he did not think she could have experiensed any difficulty in getting out either of the port or the cabin. He did not hear any sound coming from her cabin. It was a dark cloudy and starlight night. He did not notice any smoke when he was aroused, nor was any smell perceptible. There were 170 crew all told on board. He mustered his men on getting up the Clyde. There was none missing. The only person missing was the stewardess.

Mr. Acworth declined to cross-examine the witness.

Examined by the court, witness said some of the spark-deck cabins had cross iron bulkheads. The longitudinal bulkheads and bulkheads generally on the main deck were made of teak.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thomas Ferguson Creery, Captain of the s.s. Ganges, examind by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was Captain of the Ganges for the last three years and eight months. On the night of the 30th June he was sleeping on the shore. The fire on board the ship Ganges was reported to him on Friday morning at 4 a.m. He went on board at 4-30 a.m., the ship was then well on fire and balzing up between the fore mast and the main mast. He found all the men working hard at the pumps and saving gear. In his opinion they could not have worked better. They all worked with a will. He approved of the orders that had been given. After talking to Mr. Lee he took the ship in his charge. Mr. Hopkins, the Assistant Dockmaster of the P. and O. Co., was with him. He decided to beach the ship at about 5-30 a.m. When he saw the deck liftings first on the after gangway and the hoses unable to overcome the flames on the main or the star deck, he thought it was dangerous to life to remain on board the ship. He determined, on consulting Captain Newell, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Dockyards, to have the ship towed at the harbour and put on mud. Nobody could get to the missing stewardess's cabin on account of the great heat and it was supposed that she was burnt. The explosives had also been thrown out. When he got on board, the flames had only reached a little abaft the main mast. The main mast was a little forward of the engine-room skylight abaft the boiler space. He found at 5-30 that the fire had extended to witness's cabin. He then talked the matter over with Captain Newell and decided to run the ship on mud. He gave this order after consultation with Captain Newell and seeing that it was impossible to open the sluices and the seacocks so as to scuttle the ship in time to save her. The Engineers could not get near the engine room on account of the heat. After seeing everybody out of the ship, witness went on board the steam tug Timsah. He then left three or four men on the forecastle and one or two A. B. s to make fast the wire hawsers. The ship was then towed up the harbour and put on mud near Sewree. The P. and O. s. s. Clyde was lying at the B. buoy nearmost the Ganges. He considered it dangerous to allow the Ganges to remain in her moorings, in case of her being carried away. All the boats except three were burnt at their davits He heard the sectional muster reports from all the officers and was informed that the Stewardess was the only person missing. About a month before the fire the Ganges had a new wooden hurricane deck on the starboard side. Witness was unable to save from his cabin either his papers or the ships. When witness went on board the flames had not actually attacked his cabin, but the heat was so great that he could not get near it. The witness could not at present offer any opinion as to the origin of the fire, as he was unable to get below and take observations owing to the water, they hoped to try and start pumping the water out either that night or on the day after.

Examined by the court, witness said the fire extinguishing plant provided for the ship was sufficient to cope with an outbreaking, and everything relating to it was in good working order. The hoses were burnt up before the men could get at it, which rendered the steam fire pumps useless. The hoses were stowed on the fore part of the hurricane deck. That was the proper place to stow hoses in. The hand pump hoses worked right. Had the hoses been available the engines could not have operated wth steam on the pump owing to the great heat. It was on account of heat that the scuttling was abandoned.

AN ENGINE MAN'S EVIDENCE.

Amber Mabrook, the donkeyman, was next examined. He said that when he went at about 3 a.m., with a lamp to a bunker he noticed smoke issuing out of it. The bunker was an empty one; it was on the port side. The bunker had been painted the day before. He went into it and found burning fire falling from above. He went down to see whether the fires were all right. He then went to the Quarter-Master, whom he found on the gangway.

Mr. P. Macphail, Chief Engineer of the Ganges, was then examined.

After recording some further evidence, inquiry was adjourned to, to-day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. "Arabia" expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next:—

Acharygee, Mr B W	Moore, Mr W B and child
Aziz, Mr A	Moore, Jr. Mr
Acklon, Mr E	Nicoll, Mr J
Berhampe, Mr N B	Orr, Mr
Bromley, Mr S	Plummer, Maj F H
Betts, Mr C C	Rai, Mr
Blenett, Maj	Robinson, Mrs H
Bayley, Mr F D	Roddy, Miss M
Brounlow, Maj	Rigby, Capt
Bignell, Col and Mrs	Reid, Capt C C
Bhandari, Mr	Singh, Mr B
Browne, Lieut H J P	Steele, Maj L
Brinton, Miss H	Swan, Mr P
Clark, Mr F B	Sheepshanks, Mr R
Candy, Mr Justice	Sturner, Surg-Lieut-Col A
Chamberlain, Mr, Mrs & Miss	Silk, Mr
Carter, Mr W T	Smith, Mr T A
Carter, Mrs	Spencer, Rev W H
Driver, Lieut F J	Tarachand, Mr R K and Miss
Drummond, Maj F H	Unvin, Capt G B
Ellen, Mr F W	Unwin, Mrs
Gezdar, Mr J G	Venis, Mr A
Garth, Mr G L	Watson, Mr W M
Greenhalgh, Mr D	Watson, Mrs R
Khoster, Mr B P	Watson, Mr and Mrs
Less, Mr	Waller, Mr R H
Millar, Mrs M C	Wahuschaffe, Mr
Mehta, Mr H M	Young, Mr and Mrs

COLONEL CRAIGIE, the Honorary Secretary, publishes a general statement of acconnts of the Queen's Military Widows Fund for the year 1897 in India. The balance on January 1st 1897, was Rs. 19,500: nearly Rs. 27,000 subscriptions were received during the year with a Government donation of Rs. 6,400. The interest on investments amounted to Rs. 20,700 and ten widows received awards varying from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 6,900, or in all Rs. 49,950.

DISORDERS IN FERGHANA.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FROM THE "TURKESTANSKIYA VIEDOMOSTI."

AT the present time we have to insert in the chronicles of Russian Turkestan, an unusual occurence in the highest degree grievous and deeply afflicting by its significance.

On the 18th May at daybreak there was a sudden attack of a band of natives on the camp of the 20th line battalion, situated near Andijan; this band consisted of more than 1000 and in the attack 22 soldiers were killed and 16 wounded. When the guns opened fire, the attack ceased as 11 of the aggressors were left dead on the field and 8 wounded, when they took to flight.

From the short telegraphic accounts of the affair received up to the present time (21st May—2nd June) the following is the view we take.

On the 17th in the evening, the Marghilan District Commander, Colonel Bryanoff, received from the Asaki *Ward Inspector, Captain-Sahib Gireya Yenikeef, information that in the "kishlaks" of Meni-Tube and Tajik, where the Iman Muhammad Ali Khalif resides, there was a violent agitation and that a rumour was spread abroad that the Iman was hatching a holy war and that for the collection of accurate information and the arrest of the Iman Captain Yenikeef asked for a platoon of Cossacks to be sent to him.

Upon the receipt of this information, the Military Governor of the Ferghana Province, Lieutenant-General Povalo Schweikovsky, immediately ordered the commander of the Marghilan district to Meni Tube.

On the morning of the 18th Colonel Bryanoff sent from the road, fresh information of Captain Yenikeef, in which the latter said that following on the night of 17th—18th with a convoy of Djigits in the village of Tajik, he had a collision with a band of 30 men, who fled, leaving one of their number in the hands of the convoy and also that the Iman with a band of Kirghiz had gone towards Andijan, of which he, Yenikeef, had informed the commander of the Andijan district.

After receiving this information, General Povalo Schweikovsky sent orders to the telegraph station for despatch to Andijan, but it seems that the postal-telegraph wire was interrupted and it was necessary, therefore, to have recourse to the railway telegraph. Simultaneously with this, the Military Governor received from the commander of the Andijan district intelligence of the above-mentioned attack on the camp at Andijan.

Upon the receipt in Tashkent of the first news of this attack, Lieutenant-General N. E. Karolikoff who was temporarily fulfilling the duties of Commander-in-Chief, gave immediate orders for the subordination of all the troops in the Ferghana Province to its Governor and of the necessity of reinforcing these troops. General-Povalo Schweikovsky having made suitable arrangements for the distribution of the troops, personally departed to Andijan with a convoy of Cossacks. To this, it remains to add that according to the information of the commander of the Andijan district the colony in the native part of the town of Andijan was left, and remained, quiet. The band of Iman being repulsed, fled and passed through Kara-Darya and Hakim-Abada. Measures are being taken for the arrest of Iman.

Such are the facts of this rebellious and impudent business which arose in the midst of common tranquility and the universally prosperous condition of our territory, in which at the present time there is neither a grievous destroying sickness, nor difficulties as regards food, which could arouse a common agitation.

With the solitary explanation of this deeply afflicting event we must acknowledge, in our glance, the universal revival of the Mussulman idea, which we repeatedly indicated, when we spoke of the recent risings and rebellions in India and this is sufficiently confirmed in the letter printed below, from Kokand. In India this revival has called into being the lately published new laws about rebellions and seditions, remarkably increasing the severity of the Government measure to be taken on such occasions.

The Ferghana province established in 1876 out of the Kokand Khanate, was always a wealthy, uneasy element and the history of this Khanate shows a picture of constant civil war and violent changes of Government. The Campaign of 1875-76 made the native acquainted with the invincible strength of the Russian arms and the Russian administration in Ferghana was characterized, up to the year 1886 by the concentration of all forms of firm and strong power in the same hands, which raised high the *prestige* of the Russian name in the eyes of the natives, and in 1885 the last marauding bands vanished from the Ferghana province. After this, complete tranquility was established in the province and only in recent years has a fermentation been manifested, but cases of dacoity and robbery, leading up to very suggestive measures at the end of last and beginning of the current year, limited the privileges of the natives and very rarely was it propagated against the Russian people, but never concerned the Government institutions and this is the more remarkable as the troops, as in the grievous events of the 18th May, witnessed on every occasion and before all the remarkable decrease in the prestige of the Russian name.

We have more than once had to refer to this afflicting cirumstance and as regards its cause, we have indicated it in the year 1886, in the weakning of the power of the administration by reason of the degradation of the district officials almost to the level of "Ispravnikoff" (police inspectors) and on the sharp division of the judicial and administrative powers, so that in the eyes of the natives accustomed to a single, strong ruler, there appeared to be divided authority, showing, according to their opinion that the Russians had no confidence in their own power.

The complete division of the judicial from the administrative functions, thoroughly desirable for the higher culture of the country, occasioned inconvenience even in European Russia; and in our country but lately annexed to the Empire and accustomed to and understanding only, a despotic Government, it appeared directly injurious and, weakening by degrees the respect for the Russian authority, led lately to occurrences of a more and more grievous nature.

This we see, for exemple, in Ferghana, where, notwithstanding the natural decrease of the disturbing elements, there appeared in the disorganized Khanate nomads, and in particular the Kipchaks and then were added those who had no occupation, large numbers of palace servants and menials and the former Khan's troops, who were prepared for anything and whom we ourselves, not long ago could not even control.

Therefore we consider it our bounden duty to frankly speak out our conviction that it is absolutely necessary to strengthen authority in Turkestan and the importance of the administration and to unite, at least in the lower ranks, the judicial and administrative functions.

In the same way, in our opinion, it appears quite indispensable that the Military Governor of the Province should also be the Commander of the army, in these provinces in cantonments; in a word that authority strong and united giving to our province the reputation of being the most peaceful and flourishing part of the Empire—should be again restored is an indispensable measure.

On a given occasion it will be useful to remember that recently foreigners (French, English and others) have unanimously paid the tribute of just astonishment at the swift establishment of peace and tranquility in the country by us, the safety, firm order and prosperity of the colony and also a just explanation of the system of Russian administration existing at that time.

* Asaki a large kishlak (village) situated on the post road between Andijan and Marghilan. It is about 48 versts from the first and 18 from the second of these towns.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

LAST week's county cricket has left Yorkshire still further ahead of all rivals for the championship. A combination of good batting, good bowling, and good fortune in the matter of weather has made the team irresistible up to the present, and although much may happen before the season ends a clear lead of six points at this stage is a tremendous advantage. Lancashire and Essex are the only other counties that have won more games than they have lost, and Notts having neither lost nor won any, shares with Yorkshire the honour of remaining undefeated. It is a melancholy commentary on the summer that of forty-three county cricket matches arranged only seventeen have been decided, and it must be admitted that such a record robs the championship competition of nearly all its interest. Lancashire and Surrey, two of the most unlucky counties in this respect, scored so heavily on Thursday and Friday last that the match could hardly have been finished on Saturday even if a full day's play had been possible. But it must be admitted that several dropped catches, did almost as much as the rain to make a decisive issue impossible.

The week has been one of great events in the cricket field. On the hard wickets with which batsmen have after many days been favoured big scores have been piled up all over the country. In not a single match which began last Thursday did somebody or other—it was mostly somebody *and* another—fail to reach the century. Let us look at some of the performances. In the Surrey match at Old Trafford no Lancashire-man quite reached the desired mark, though Hartley and Tyldesley were well on the way to it. But for Surrey Abel, in his serious and unsmiling fashion, put on 148, and Holland, who has been drifting in an unhappy way between the first and second elevens of his county, had 126 runs to his name. It is taken as a matter of course that in the Nottingham and Sussex match there will be tall scoring. The Notts batsmen always lay themselves out for the accomplishment of good things in this particular encounter. It is the one match of all others they rely upon in which to improve their averages. A column would be wanted to record all their doings against the unfortunate Sussex bowling—bowling, however, not nearly so weak to-day as it has been in past seasons. Custom was not broken at the Trent Bridge ground, for on the first day only three Notts wickets were lost, while 293 runs were scored. Shrewsbury and Gunn, as usual, did most of the mischief. Shrewsbury took his total to 126 when, some momentary madness seizing him, he ran himself out. Much weary leather-hunting has Shrewsbury in his day caused the fielders of the county which we have long, and with a certain affection, called "Poor old Sussex!" Gunn and A. O. Jones were not quite so successful as Shrewsbury, but each scored 70. At the end of the second day's play it seemed just on the cards that first victory of the season might fall to Nottingham. Five remaining wickets had to produce 77 runs that the follow-on by Middlesex might be saved. The task, however, was easily accomplished, and at the end of their first innings the Sussex men were not very many runs behind their opponents. George Brann, with 105 to his name, and the valiant Murdoch, 121 not out—a splendid piece of work for a man who has reached the years of the famous Australian,—were the saviours of their side.

Nottingham, have not won one of the six matches they have played this year, and on the other hand they have not lost one. All have been draws. The fact is, they have small chance of winning if they continue (as no doubt they will continue) to play as they did on Thursday. The men bat as if they had a whole week before them in which to secure a victory. Shrewsbury we can admire for moving with step sedate and slow. His style, so distinguished by its patience and coolness, has by this time become historic; but the other members of the team, as they can but faintly hope to attain his special excellence, need not all imitate his methods. Leisure in scoring is all very well, but matches are lost to a side when indulgence in patient play is carried too far. Two centuries were recorded in the Hampshire and Leicester match, which was continued on Saturday in glorious weather, such as we experienced at Old Trafford on Friday and sighed for on Saturday. Captain Wynyard the one strong man in the Southern team, put on 140 runs in his bright and powerful style on the last day of the match, while Barton in the first innings made 110. For Yorkshire, in the match with Middlesex, only F. S. Jackson passed the hundred, but Rhodes with 78, Wainwright with 76, and Milligan with 65 finely backed up his performance. On the other side F. G. J. Ford, batting with the freedom which Lancashire bowlers and fielders painfully associate with his doings at Old Trafford, put on 127. Mr. Ford's splendid work, splendid in itself, was all in vain to stave off defeat.

Yorkshire won the seventh out of nine matches they have played this year, the other two being draws. The position of the county on the championship table is far ahead of that of any rival, and unless something of an extraordinary character happens it is a position that will be maintained. The team is not merely strong, but excellent in every department of the game. Their best bowlers are to be counted among their best bats. Wainwright, Milligan, Hirst, Haigh, and Rhodes, not to mention Jackson, are all of them making runs quite in excess of the country's requirements. Finally we come to the Derbyshire and Warwickshire match, which had to be abandoned as a draw. Here also we find two centuries in one innings. Walter Quaife put on 109, and Lilley did even better than the famous stumper on the other side, scoring 112 as against the 94 of Storer. It is curious to note that Lilley stumped Storer and that Storer caught Lilley.

The great lawn tennis event of last week was of course the Northern Tournament at Liverpool. This annual meeting is held alternately there and at Old Trafford, and Liverpool has generally been favoured by the weather. But this time, after a brilliant week, rain fell on the last day. It was unfortunately sufficient to affect the attendance, though it made little difference to the play beyond taking some of the sting out of the perfect but fiery courts. Probably the finest lawn tennis was seen on Friday. It was in all respects an ideal day, and the chance of the draw and the absence of challenge rounds made the play even more interesting than that of Saturday. In the open singles championship of the North of England the draw came out very unequally. In the top half C. Hobart, the American, had no more weighty opponent than E. R. Allen, the better of the two brothers. In the lower half, however, were such prominent players as Mahony, Smith, Hillyard, and the two Dohertys. Therefore some of the earlier rounds gained in excellence at the expense of the later. Hobart, who had just landed in this country and was very short of practice, almost succumbed in the first round. Improving each day, however, he met E. R. Allen on Friday in the semi-final, and qualified for the final, with the loss of one set only. On the other side Mahony beat Boucher, but was in turn beaten by the younger Doherty. Smith beat Hillyard, and had gained two sets to one against R. F. Doherty, the champion, when the latter retired.

The semi-final between Smith and H. L. Doherty was a splendid fight, and undoubtedly the finest game in this event. It was played in all the heat of Friday, and both competitors were severely punished by their long match of five sets. The hard, lively ground suited Smith admirably. He got into his terrific forehand drives immediately with an excellent length., and Doherty could play them neither by waiting for them outside the court nor by running in to volley them. Then Smith's brilliancy went off a little and Doherty's game improved, for after winning but one game in the first two sets he put the next two to his credit at 6 2. The final set ran to 20 games. Both men were dead beat, and neither was exempt from serving double faults. Both were within an ace of victory before Smith gave it away irrevocably by serving a double fault. Hobart and H. L. Doherty were therefore left in to compete for the first prize and for the challenge cup, which W. Baddeley was not defending. The American plays a strong if not a pretty game. He is particularly good in forehand driving, and his backhand play is good also, although he strikes with a vertical racquet. He was, however, no match for Doherty, who beat him by three sets to love.

In the ladies' singles Mrs. Hillyard was early defeated by Miss Robb, who opposed Miss Martin in the final, her adversary having previously accounted for Miss Garfit and Miss Steedman. She proved much too strong for Miss Robb, and also for Miss C. Cooper (the holder), though the latter did not give in until after a hard fight. In the men's doubles the Dohertys easily

disposed of the Allees (on Friday), and met Hillyard and Smith in the final. The brothers played excellent lawn tennis, their combination being admirable, and although the losers won a set, the issue was never in doubt. The Baddeleys did not defend their title. In the ladies' doubles the final was between Miss Dyas and Miss Cooper and Miss Martin and Mrs. Kirby, and the excellent volleying of the first couple secured them an easy victory. The mixed doubles championship of England produced a very good entry. Hillyard and Miss Dyas, after beating H. L. Doherty and Mrs. Hillyard, went down before Smith and Miss Steedman in the final, but in the challenge round Mahony and Miss C. Cooper retained possession of the cups and the championship for the fifth year in succession. Smith's drive, so telling in a single, is more easy to deal with in a double, and he is less skilful when near the net than when at the back of the court. The holders, therefore, won comfortably. The championship of Liverpool and district was won by E. Carey after a very close contest with J. A. Macfie. The latter won the first set at 6 3, but lost the next two at 10 8, 8 6, and there is no doubt that these two players are the best in the Liverpool district at present. In the inter-county cup competition Lancashire, having easily disposed of Northumberland last Friday, have qualified for the semi-finals, and will probably be associated with Notts, Gloucester, and Middlesex.

Cycling fetes and gymkhanas are functions that used to be simple even to the verge of foolishness, but the society cyclist has grown out of the baby play of "bill-posting" races and other clowning amusements, and far more skillful competitions now figure on the programmes of these affairs. There was some slow riding of a distressing kind at a West Kensington fete last Saturday, when two ladies were competing for the prize for those who could stand still the longest on their machines. Judge and timekeeper tired first, as neither lady had budged a hair's breadth in half-an-hour, and the race was therefore declared to be a tie. Contests like skipping on a cycle and threading one's way through closely sat ninepins have an educational value in cultivating dexterity of steering and the exact knowledge of the track that one's hind wheel takes, which, by the way, never follows the steerer except when the machine is making a bee-line. Riders often find this out to their surprise when an obstacle so carefully avoided by the front wheel does not escape contact with the rear one.

The use of toe-clips on the road is generally an indication that the rider is not a skilful pedaller, but recourse to straps and other absolute fixings for the feet is altogether inexcusable. Some people cannot keep their feet on plain pedals and must have a holder of some sort, but such clip should be an easy fit from which the foot can at once be withdrawn in case of need. For those compelled to use toe-clips it is essential that they be chosen of sufficient length, as a short toe-clip entails putting pressure on the foot incorrectly, and forces the toes forward against the leather of the shoe painfully when one endeavours to get the foot properly placed.

An important water polo and life-saving tournament was organised for Thursday last by the prominent Southern club, the Amateur, at the Westminster Baths. The place was crowded, and many scores of polo players were amongst the number present to witness the competitions between the pick of London clubs. The Club put up a valuable cup for competitions between the four best London polo teams, and those selected were Polytechnic, Palace, Ameteur, and Nautilus. In the first round Polytechnic were drawn to meet Palace, who last year reached the final stage of the English championship. A tough struggle ended in favour of Polytechnic by four goals to two. Amateur met Nautilus, and beat them after a severe struggle by one goal to none. In the final tie the polytechnic played an exceedingly good game, and vanquished the Amateur by three goals to one. In the life-saving tournament the competitions were equally keen. Mistakes on the part of the Amateur team made them victims to the Surrey Commercial Docks quartet. Only 1 1-2 points separated the South-eastern Postal District team from the Newington four, who in the final tie with Surrey Commercial won by the narrow margin of three-quarters of a point, the scores being returned as Newington 97 points, Surrey Commercial 96 1-4. It was, as will be seen from the scores, an exceedingly close contest, both teams displaying great ability.

The yacht race from Dover to Heligoland for the cup offered by the German Emperor was begun on June 20 in a fine south-westerly breeze. The match was for all cruising yachts, of any royal or recognised yacht club in the United Kingdom, not less than 50 tons; the vessels to sail in cruising trim. The following vessels sailed round the buoy when the signal was fired at 2 p.m.:—Siesta, schooner, 127, Sir James Pender; Rainbow, schooner, 316·6, C. D. Orr Ewing; Merrythought, yawl, 73, Cecil Quentin; Egret, schooner, 83, G. A. Henty; Castanet, cutter, 64, E. Lapthorn; Charmian, schooner, 175, F. B. Atkinson; Latona, yawl, 165, W. M. Johnstone. The large schooner Rainbow had the best of the start, followed by Charmian and Latona. The race was a quickly sailed one, the 316 miles being covered by Rainbow, the leading vessel, in 35h. 12 m. 40 s. The wind was moderate from about south-west, and the sea was moderately smooth; but as it was practically a dead run from start to finish, there was comparatively little excitement, and the heavily handicapped vessels had not much chance of winning. The race was won by Mr. Henty's schooner Egret on time allowance. The Rainbow was second and Latona third.

Of the six teams that had entered for this year's Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament the 10th Hussars and the 13th Hussars of June 20 succeeded in standing in for the second round. A large company assembled at Hurlingham to watch the games, which, as usual, were very keenly contested. The Royal Horse Guards and the 10th Hussars were the first to ride into the arena. Directly the ball was thrown in the Hussars pressed, and succeeded in scoring three goals in succession, with the result that when the bell was rung for the last time they were the winners by four goals to two. For the 10th Captain the Hon. T. Brand at back hit two goals, and Captain M. Curzon and Captain Lord William Cavendish Bentinck one each, the remaining player on the side being the Hon. J. Dawson. For the Royal Horse Guards the Hon. R. Ward and the Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks scored in turn, good aid being rendered by Captain Fitzgerald (at back) and Mr. C. E. Rose. The contest between the 13th Hussars and the 12th Lancers was a very spirited display of polo, but marred by a bad accident to Mr. Hobson's pony. Unluckily, a carriage had been allowed to draw up near the royal pavilion which has lately been erected, and in a hot charge near the rails the pony cannoned against the vehicle, and the back spring entered the animal's chest. The battle was eventually won by the 13th Hussars with the narrow margin of six goals to five, their opponents being within an ace of equalising in the last two minutes. Mr. J. F. Church got five of the goals for the 13th Hussars, and Captain E. W. N. Pedder the other, Mr. F. H. Wise and Major Maclaren at back completing the team. The points for the 12th Lancers were obtained by Mr. G. W. Hobson and Captain Egerton Green with two each, while Captain Clifton Brown obtained the other. Their back was Mr. F. Wormald.

The two teams that came together on June 21 were the 1st Life Guards and the 6th Inniskillings. A large company was again in attendance. The Inniskillings, without exerting themselves unduly, won the engagement by ten goals to two. Three members of the side succeeded in scoring three goals each, namely—Mr. C. H. Higgin, Mr. G. K. Ansell, and Major Rimington at back; while Mr. Neil Haig, who specially journeyed from Australia with a view to assist his old regiment, was responsible for one. The first point obtained for the Guards was by Mr. C. S. Schreiber (back), when six goals stood against them, and the second by Captain E. W. Clowes, assistance on the side being rendered by Mr. P. B. Cookson and Captain George Milner.

The prospect of witnessing a splendidly contested game between the 10th and the 13th Hussars attracted a large company on June 22. The first ten minutes was all in favour of the 13th, Captain Pedder scoring first for them with a long driving shot. With Mr. Church and Captain Pedder in turn putting on goals, the 13th Hussars were leading by three to love at half time. Resuming, Mr. Church credited his side with a fourth goal, but an exciting period of play came when the 10th at last worked the ball down to their opponents' end, and the Hon. Gawnay and Lord William Bentinck hit two goals in quick succession. But these were the last chances that told, as the 13th Hussars, thanks to Mr. Church, who registered two hits and Mr. Wise another, won at last by six goals to two, Major Maclaren, at back, lending splendid aid to his side.

A Gymkhana is always specially interesting to spectators; and everybody was in their places rather earlier than usual on June 18 at Ranelagh to watch the obstacle race, the bending race, the polo scurry, and postillion race. All along the side-palings on the left, facing the enclosure, was a line of curious figures bending—in unnatural fashion most of them—though much pains had been bestowed on setting them right. These were the dummies for the Victoria Cross race dressed in costume by the ladies, who were competing for a prize awarded to the best. Miss Peachey secured this for a very capital gypsy. It was the most amusing part the afternoon when these were called into requisition. The gentlemen in this Victoria Cross race had to dismount, seize the dummy, and carry it off. Sadly they suffered in the process, very few riders bringing them home in anything like good condition at the finish. Captain H. Frazer would have come off victor, but he failed to dismount when securing the figure, and consequently the Hon. R. Ward won the prize.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL ON BEHALF OF WILLIAMS.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, applied for the revision of an order made by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 20th May last, refusing to admit to bail Alexander Williams, one of the accused in the extortion case tried at present before the magistrate.

The petitioner in his petition said that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit had preferred a charge against him and four others, under sections 384, 385, 388, 389 and 109 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. The only allegations made by the complainant in his complaint against the petitioner was as follows:—That the petitioner in association with the four other accused formed a deliberate conspiracy to put the complainant in fear of great injury to his reputation and person in order to compel him to pay Rs. 50,000 to the petitioner and the four other accused. That the petitioner called at the complainant's office on the 30th April last, and repeated the threats given by Durant, one of the accused, and further threatened JehangirDavur that unless the complainant agreed to pay the petitioner Rs. 500, about 500 copies of the information of the intended application to criminal courts, which were ready in print would be circulated. That the letter of threats addressed to the complainant by Durant was in the handwriting of the petitioner. That a certain agreement between the four other accused about division of the money to be extorted, was attested by the petitioner. That in execution of a warrant issued in consequence of the complaint, the petitioner was arrested on the 20th May last. On the following day the petitioner applied to the magistrate for an order to release him on bail but thatthe magistrate refused to grant his application. On the 2nd June, the petitioner's counsel renewed the application, but it was again disallowed. Since that date some evidence had been recorded in the case, but until now nothing had been recorded in proof of the charges made against the petitioner further than what was contained in the complaint. Since the 2nd June repeated applications had been made to the magistrate to release the petitioner on bail, but the lower court rejected them all. Some of the persons charged by the complainant in this case had already been released on bail by the lower court. The petitioner was now kept in jail for over a month. The prosecution had up till now given no proof whatsoever in support of the allegations contained in the complaint against the petitioner, and that up to now the cross-examination of the complainant by the first accused had not been completed, and it was very likely the prosecution would take some weeks before all their witnesses were examined. On these grounds the petitioner prayed that their Lordships would be graciously pleased to call for the record of these proceedings, and to make an order directing the petitioner to be released on bail.

Mr. Jinnah referring to the petition said that when they first applied for a copy of the order they were informed that there was no specific order made, but since they were able to obtain a copy of the same.

Mr. Justice Parsons: What are the charges against your client?

Mr. Jinnah: They are mentioned in the petition.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Is it a bailable offence?

Mr. Jinnah: No, my lord, it is not.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Then why should he be admitted to bail?

Mr. Jinnah said that he applied under Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the latter part of which went to show that if it appeared to the court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial as the case might be that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused had committed such an offence, but that there were sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused should, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or at the discretion of such court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as provided for in the Code?

Mr. Justice Parsons: You don't expect us to try the accused.

Mr. Jinnah: I rely upon the latter portion of the section of the Code just read out to the court.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We cannot deal with the case. It is premature on your part to come here to ask for bail.

Mr. Jinnah again referred to the section of the code.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You make your application to the magistrate.

Mr. Jinnah: We made the application three or four times, but it was refused.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Where is the magistrate's last order?

Mr. Jinnah: With the exception of the first, all other orders were verbal orders.

Mr. Justice Parsons: What is the date of the first order?

Mr. Jinnah: 20th of May. It was the only order the magistrate had made in the case. It is a great hardship on my client that he should be kept in prison so long. He must be released on bail.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Go to the magistrate.

Mr. Jinnah said that he had made repeated applications, which were refused, and was referred to the High Court. This was a case in which the accused ought to be released.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You may say so. You do not expect us to go in the middle of the case to see whether there are any reasonble grounds for his release.

Mr. Jinnah said that the accused was now kept in jail for nearly two months, and, for ought they know, the case might go on for six months more, and it would be a great hardship, nay, it would be against the spirit of the law, if he was not under the circumstances released on bail. The complainant in the case had stated nothing against the accused, except that he went to his secretary and asked for money, and that he derived that information from what his secretary told him. The magistrate might, if he chose, order the accused to be detained in jail when direct evidence was given against him by the secretary, but until such time, the learned counsel contended that the accused should be released on bail. It was true that the accused went to the secretary and had an interview with him, but the allegation made against him was not correct. The interview, it would be shown at the proper time, was capable of bearing quite an innocent interpretation.

Mr. Justice Parsons said that the order was made by the magistrate as far back as the 20th of May, and it was no use making an application for a revision of that order in the middle of July. So far as his Lordship could see, the magistrate was perfectly justified in making the order. There must be some reasonable ground why the magistrate refused the application.

Mr. Jinnah said if their Lordships were to send for the record of the lower court, he would be able to show that there were no resonable grounds for the refusal of the application for bail.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Is the secretary examined, or is he coming?

Mr. Branson: He is coming.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Do you represent the other side?

Mr. Branson; yes, my lord. A notice was given to us that an application for the release of the accused on bail was to be made.

Mr. Jinnah contended that the allegation made by the complainant against the accused did not constitute an offence.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You better lay all this before the magistrate.

Mr. Jinnah: I have laid everything before him, and tried my best to show that there was as yet no evidence against the accused, but to no purpose. The magistrate asked me to go to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in refusing to grant the application, said that the last application for bail according to Mr. Jinnah's own showing was made on the 3rd June, which was more than a month ago. They must now go to the magistrate and lay all the facts before him, and if he refused the application for bail they should obtain a copy of the order refusing the same, and then again apply to the High Court. The court must have some more recent refusal than that of nearly two months ago. The facts might have changed since then.

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HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

A RULE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HIRALAL JAMNADAS vs. GOVERDHANDAS SITARAM AND OTHERS.

On the application of one of the defendants in this case, a rule *nisi* was issued for contempt of court on the 18th April last, calling upon Mr. L. A. Watkins, the receiver appointed in the suit, and Mr. James Peace, his attorney, to show cause why writs should not issue against them for contempt of court in not obeying the judge's order, made on the 10th April 1895, to the effect that the receiver should deposit the nett proceeds of sale, when realised, in the Bank of Bombay, and that the amount of such deposit should be held subject to further orders of the court. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Peace, who was present in court, appeared to show cause against the rule; Mr. Watkins appeared in person; while the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Mansookial, Damoder, and Jamsetji, appeared to support the rule on behalf of the defendant.

The enquiry was continued yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, in resuming his address said that the suit was finally put down on the board for the 1st of July 1895 at the instance of Poonjarimull whose nominee Mr. Watkins was. The final order in the suit was made in August 1895, and not a single bill of costs was taxed till March or April 1897. The receiver was collecting the rents and selling the property for nearly twenty years and the allegations of Goverdhandas were, that the receiver had a very large sum of money in his hands when the order was passed. The utmost thing the receiver could have done was to come to the court for further directions on the order of the 10th of April 1895. If that course had been adopted no Judge would have passed an order without giving notice to the Mortgagees. The purpose for which the National Bank loan transaction was effected was to make good the money the receiver had to pay to the Accountant-General under the order of the court, and from the correspondence it was quite plain that Mr. Peace was actually begging Mr. Watkins to sell the properties at any sacrifice in order that he should be able to pay off the National Bank. The learned counsel submitted that neither Mr. Watkins nor Mr. Peace had any possible right to deduct the costs out of the sale proceeds, and they knew that they were not doing the right thing. Mr. Peace had permitted the deduction of costs and Mr. Watkins had acquiesced in what Mr. Peace had done. At any rate Mr. Peace had received Rs. 2,001 in 1895, and the begining of 1896 and in accordance with the order passed it was his duty to pay the same in the bank. Mr. Peace had not done so and he had no right to keep the money with him, as not a single bill of costs was taxed at the time the order of August was passed The same remarks applied to the Rampore property. Mr. Watkins when he sent the money must have known how it was to be used, as he had deliberately sent the money from Calcutta to Mr. Peace instead of sending it direct to the bank through a cheque Mr. Watkins remitted to Mr. Peace Rs. 8,355 from Calcutta and Mr. Peace as attorney of the receiver and as an attorney of this court, knew perfectly well that he was bound to pay the money into the bank of Bombay. Mr. Peace did nothing of the kind and he had retained the money to himself, although he knew that there were no taxed bills in existance relating to any parties in the suit. The money was retained by Mr. Peace with the knowledge and acquiescence of Mr. Watkins, as the correspondence clearly showed, and both Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace were equally responsible and it was no excuse now for Mr Watkins to say that he had sent the money to Mr Peace who did not do his duty. The learned counsel said there was nothing in the evidence to show that Mr Peace was justified in any way in retaining the two sums of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 3,000. From the correspondence it was clear that both of them knew perfectly well, at least Mr. Peace knew, that they were doing a wrong thing. The learned counsel next read correspondence, some marked confidential, and said that it clearly showed that Mr. Peace and Mr. Watkins were not justified in appropriating the money as they had done. Mr. Watkins knew the pecuniary circumstances of Mr. Peace and when he remitted the money to Mr. Peace, he knew that Mr. Peace had to save himself and it was for that purpose that Mr. Watkins remitted the money to Mr. Peace instead of directly paying into the Bank through a cheque. The learned counsel next referred to the way in which Mr. Peace had treated the solicitors of the parties, who had a perfect right to enquire how the monies were spent, and to his boastings to Mr. Watkins in putting them off. Mr. Peace had the power of attorney and though he knew perfectly well how the things stood he did not give any information to Messrs. Mansukhlal Damoder and Jamsetjee and he held told a deliberate lie when he wrote he had not received the money, when he had actually received Rs. 8,000 from Mr. Watkins and not paid the same to the Bank. The whole of the sale proceeds, the learned counsel said, was applied towards the deductions of costs and that was shown by the pencil memo submitted to the Commissioner and disallowed by him. Mr. Peace now put forward the plea that he had paid the whole amount, though they knew that the last of the Rampore draft was not paid till February 1897. From that it seemed probable that Mr. Peace was using the money, which he was not justified in doing. Mr. Peace had said that he had paid Mr. Watkin's clerks out of the money, but he had no right to do that. The only amount paid by Mr. Peace into the bank is the sum of Rs. 3,009, and the court has to decide the breach of trust and the breach of confidence in respect of the balance on the part of the person who had to carry out the orders of the court. As far as Mr. Peace was concerned he had paid Rs. 3,555 and there was a balance of Rs. 6,900 due by him, and if the court held that the sum deducted by Messrs. Bennett and Co. was not in accordance with the order of the court, the balance would be Rs. 7,900 for which Mr. Peace ought to be held responsible. As for Mr. Watkins he had gone to Rampore not by the order of the court but on his own account, and the expence of Rs. 10 per day for six months was not a legal charge on the the property. The whole of his expenses amounted to Rs. 2,855 which Mr. Watkins ought to be ordered to refund. It was most extraordinary that twenty-five per cent. should be spent towards expenses. In conclusion the Hon. Mr. Lang submitted that the rule should be made absolute and the parties concerned be ordered to refund the money unaccounted for, and in the event of their not paying the money to commit them to jail for what was a gross contempt of court.

His Lordship took time to deliver judgment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first of the monsoon season took place on Saturday afternoon the 9th inst., when nine members responded to the short Notice. The distances were 200 and 300 yards. A 25 out of 28 at each distance was the best score. Three men from the Navy were accorded a hearty welcome and soon showed that they well understood how to handle a Rifle. The next shoot will be on Saturday next the 18th inst; and will be continued on the following Saturdays. Members will receive notice when any change may be necessary. The full scores are:—

1st COMPETITION.

	200 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	25
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	24
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	23
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	21
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	16

a Winner of Spoon.

2nd COMPETITION.

	300 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	24b
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	22
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	21
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	19
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	17
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	11

a Handicapped 2 Points.
b Winner of Spoon.

THE FRENCH IN SOUTH CHINA.

TROUBLE AT KWONGCHAU-WAN.

For some time, says a correspondent writing from Hoihow, on June 22, there have been rumours in Hoihow that the French are meeting with much opposition from the natives in taking possession of their new naval station at Kwongchau-wan. One report says that the native pilot who brought the French war vessels into the Bay has been killed by his neighbours, and that all the members of his family have been severely dealt with. The last report, which comes from a prominent native military official, says that the natives in the vicinity of Kwongchau-wan refuse to sell provisions to the French, who compose the garrison, and that they are hostile in other ways, so much so that the Chinese officials have had to interfere to bring the natives into submission without a direct breach of the peace.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

REFUGEES FROM MANILA.

Hongkong, June 20.

On Sunday morning, the Indo-China steamer Yuensang arrived here via Amoy, with a large number of refugee passengers from Manila. The Yuensang arrived off Cavite on 10th June, and anchored under the stern of the U.S. flagship Olympia. Admiral Dewey promptly gave permission to the vessel to proceed to the usual anchorage, where the refugee ships which were taken out of the River Pasig are lying. From this position, a good view was obtained of the operations of the rebels in the suburbs of the city. Some heavy fighting took place round the powder magazine at Malate between the rebels and Spanish troops, and when the Yuensang left on the 13th, the Spaniards were still holding their own in that direction. The rebels had, however, fired the railway station of Caloocan, and were advancing rapidly on the city from that direction. It is stated that Admiral Dewey is desirous that the rebels should restrain their operations against the city until the arrival of the United States troops.

The Yuensang reported that at two o'clock on the morning of 15th June she passed a vessel off the coast of Luzon, which by the arrangement of her lights she took to be the U.S. troopship City of Peking.

The Yuensang had a large number of passengers for Amoy and Hongkong. Of the fifty European passengers, twenty-seven were Augustinian nuns. All the European and 84 of the Chinese passengers were for Hongkong, but over one thousand Chinese were landed at Amoy. The steamer also brought over forty boxes of specie for the Chartered Bank.

The European staff of the Luzon Sugar Refinery, who had been joined by a few other Europeans, remained in their houses, undisturbed by the presence of the insurgents. A few Europeans were still residing in the Club at Ermita, and a few, including Mr. Jones, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, were living about their business premises in Binondo when the Yuensang sailed.

On the voyage to Manila, on 9th June, the Yuensang sighted the Celtic Monarch, bound to Japan, which signalled to be reported.

ARRIVAL OF THE ZAFIRO.

THE HOSPITAL AT CAVITE.

BALTIMORE GONE TO MEET TRANSPORTS.

ATTEMPT TO POISON AGUINALDO.

The U.S. dispatch boat Zafiro arrived from Manila this morning, taking up her anchorage outside the harbour limits to the north of Stonecutter's Island. She left Manila on 17th June, and reports very little change in the state affairs given by the Yuensang. It is apparent that the officers of the Yuensang were wrong in assuming that the vessel sighted by them on the morning of 15th June was the City of Peking, as that ship had not arrived when the Zafiro left Manila. The troops, however, have probably arrived by this time in the Bay, and may be in possession of the city. The rebels could take Manila at any moment, provided they had a few heavy guns. On the morning of 17th June, the Baltimore left the anchorage at Cavite and steamed out of the harbour to meet the transports from San Francisco which were expected to be nearing the Luzon coast. A bugler named MacSweeney died on board the Boston on the 17th, and the body was buried ashore at Cavite with full naval honours, the flags on the warships being half-masted. This is the first death that has occurred amongst the men of the fleet since the entry into the bay.

The rebel raids on the villages surrounding Manila still continue, the ranks of the insurgents being swelled with the increase of victories. On June 14, Batanga, the last important place near the bay not in the hands of the rebels, surrendered. On June 15 thirty carabineros attempted to desert, but were secured by the Spaniards and afterwards shot. Large fires occurred in New Manila and Malate daily, and the foreigners have nearly deserted the city. The rebels have captured silver to the value of dol. 15,000.

It is stated that an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo, and that he was ill for two days, but has now recovered.

The Spaniards have sunk the cruiser Cebu in the River Pasig to block traffic, and it is said that in doing so they have blocked in two of their own torpedo boats.

Captain Hodgson, of the McCulloch, came over by the Zafiro, and goes home to America via Japan.

An officer of the Zafiro, who recently paid a visit to the hospital at Cavite, states that he found things in a very comfortable state. The building converted into a hospital was originally a nunnery. There are two large wards, one for natives and one for Spaniards, and smaller wards, and it is stated that about one hundred cases are under treatment. The Governor of Cavite, who is a patient, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide. The only woman under treatment was a native who was shot in the chin with a Mauser bullet. There is a native resident surgeon at the hospital, and the surgeons of the fleet visit the patients every day. The patients, Spaniards and natives, are very grateful to the doctors for the attention paid to them.

The Spanish prisoners captured by the rebels are allowed a good deal of liberty. They reside in the houses vacated by the inhabitants at the time of the bombardment. A Colonel of the 74th Regiment who surrendered to the Americans when Cavite was taken was released on parole, only to be caught a few days afterwards, by the rebels, at the head of a body of Spaniards. He is very indignant at being kept prisoner by the rebels, as he says he was paroled by the Americans and could do as he wished.

THE GERMAN TROOPSHIP DARMSTADT.

Shanghai, June 14.

The Nordd, Lloyd steamer Darmstadt, chartered to the Imperial German Govt., arrived from Manila yesterday morning at 9-30, and in endeavouring to anchor near Prince's Wharf she slipped her anchor and drifted perilously near the East bank of the Woosung river. However, she was enabled to extricate herself from this awkward position and then dropped her second anchor a little outside the wharf, while divers were sent down to recover the slipped anchor and cable. She is taking some 1,400 German officers and men to Kyaochao. The vessel had as a passenger from Manila, where she had put in for some purpose which we are unable to ascertain, D. Fr Arsinio del Campo, Bishop of Camarines in the Philippines, who was permitted to leave in the Darmstadt through the courtesy of Admiral Dewey, his health having been very much impaired through anxiety over the troubles which have during the last fews months beset the country as a result of the insurrection of the natives against Spanish rule. His Lordship left the Darmstadt yesterday morning and came in the Normand to Shanghai, where he remained the night in the Procuration of the Augustinian Mission, Yangtse-poo Road, leaving there this afternoon for Europe by the French mail steamer.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY A FACT.

THE ZAFIRO ORDERED OUT OF CHINESE WATERS.

UNEXPECTED DEPARTURE TO MANILA.

Hongkong, June 21.

Somewhat unexpectedly, the Chinese authorities have awakened to a sense of their international responsibility. Last night, we are informed, Mr. H. M. Hillier, Commissioner for the Kowloon District of the Imperial Maritime Customs, acting on behalf of the Chinese Government, officially notified the captain of the U.S. despatch boat Zafiro that he must remove his vessel from Chinese waters within a certain specified period. As is well known, whenever the neutrality of Hong kong was declared, Admiral Dewey removed to Mirs Bay with his fleet, and since the actual outbreak of hostilities in the Far East the American ships have made use of Kowloon Bay for their almost weekly service of despatch vessels. On this occasion, the Zafiro, acting probably on instructions from Admiral Dewey, instead of using the Lyemoon entrance approached Hongkong from the west, and anchored outside Stonecutter's Island, in Chinese territorial waters. Here she has been closely watched, not only by the Chinese Customs officials but by the Hongkong authorities, who have evidently received orders from the Imperial Government to prevent, as far as possible, the supply of stores of any decription to the despatch vessels visiting Hongkong from Manila. This move will hamper Admiral Dewey very seriously. Hongkong, if not a base, was still a very convenient place of call; and it is certainly the most advantageous centre of communication for the despatch and receipt of advices to and from Washington. Under certain conditions, within prescribed limits, Hongkong will still be open for American and Spanish vessels, and it only requires astuteness to sail close to the wind without transgressing the port or neutrality regulations.

The United States must have a base from which to work. Of course, Manila, in a sense, is now the base of operations, but Manila without a cable is not all-sufficient, and it may be that this action of the Chinese Government may result in a new American policy in the East. When all the other Powers are indulging in coaling stations and military bases at the expense of China, malgre Monroe doctrines and other effete constitutional propaganda, the United States may help themselves, in their turn, to a convenient corner in China. It is well, perhaps, for Hongkong that Mirs Bay had already been ceded to Britain!

GENERAL AUGUSTIN'S WIFE A HOSTAGE.

One of the most satisfactory features of the campaign being carried on by General Aguinaldo and his supporters against the Spanish garrison of Manila is the humanity he has displayed and the carefulness with which his orders have been carried out by his officers and men. Towards combatants and non-combatants alike, the insurgents have shown a restraint and consideration which contrasts favourably with the brutal treatment of prisoners and suspects on the other side. There is no need to recount the cruel deeds that have characterised the Spanish attempts to quell the insurrection since it broke out in the Philippines, an insurrection, be it remembered, the direct outcome of harsh and oppressive government by the ruling race. We know, of course, that Aguinaldo has pledged himself to conduct the campaign on humane principles, and by so doing he has earned for the insurgent cause a widespread respect and sympathy that augurs well for the future of the Philippines.

From the Province of Pampanga we are informed of a act which does not redound to the credit of chivalrous Spain. The Spanish garrison of the town of Angeles, being hardpressed by the insurgents, formed a zareba of the native women and children, well knowing that their assailants would avoid hurting their own people. In spite of this, however, the position was carried, and the Spaniards taken prisoner.

We are also informed that an application was made either to Aguinaldo direct or to the insurgent leader through Admiral Dewey for the release of the Governor-General's wife and family. If released they would have been sent into the beleagured city. Aguinaldo, however, refused to hand over his prisoners. They are being well cared for and are quite safe; but Aguinaldo probably reasons that so long as he holds these as hostages there will be less likelihood of the Spaniards torturing and murdering in cold blood natives who may fall into their hands.—*China Mail.*

SAD FATALITY ON THE LABUAN.

A GALLANT ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

At the British Consular Court at Yokohama on the 30th ultimo, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Mitchell, a seaman of the S.S. Labuan, who fell out of a boat and was drowned on the 7th instant, when the steamer was passing through Van Diemen's Straits. From the evidence it appeared that shortly after ten o'clock on the day of the fatality a sailor named Wicks fell overboard from aloft. The gig was lowered to go to his assistance; in lowering it the after falls gave way and the boat fell perpendicularly, the deceased man Mitchel falling out of it. Gabriel Gabrielson, a fireman on the steamer, said that directly he saw the deceased fail to get hold of the life buoy which the Chief Engineer had thrown to him, he jumped into the water and tried to rescue him. He failed to do so, and was subsequently picked up by the ship's boat. Benjamin Dennison, another fireman, testified that he was in his bunk when one of the men came to the forecastle and reported a man overboard. He ran on deck, and hearing the order given to man the gig, he went to lend a hand. He and another man, Radd, were at the after fall, and after the boat began to descend the rope ran through their hands and the boat fell perpendicular. He had never had charge of the falls of a boat and had never before had anything to do with lowering that boat. He did not wait for orders in a case like that which occurred. Conrad Radd, the other fireman who was with Dennison at the after fall of the boat, corroborated the latter's evidence. The rope slipped through his hands first and threw all the weight on Dennison. Witness was not accustomed to lowering boats.

The acting Consul-General returned the following finding:—'That the deceased Thomas Mitchell met his death by being accidentally drowned by falling from a boat which was being lowered to go to the rescue of another seaman. Everything appeared to have been done that could be done to save him, but it is to be regretted that men used to the work were not told off to lower the boat. The efforts of the fireman Gabriel Gabrielson to rescue deceased are worthy of the highest praise.'

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THURSDAY'S FRESH SEIZURES.

The Principal of the Medical College Hospital reported fresh cases of suspected plague to the Health Officer, yesterday, as having been removed from Ward Nos. 8, 6, 1, and 13. The case in Ward No. 8 was that of a female (Mohamedan) who was attacked in Sree Nath Chowdhury's Lane; the one in Ward No. 6 was a Hindu residing in Singhi Bagan Lane; the one in Ward No. 1 was a Mohamedan who was seized in Hathi Bagan and the case in Ward No. 13, was a Hindu in Uma Churn Dassis Lane, Jaun Bazaar. There was no deaths reported.

THE SHALIMAR TRAGEDY.

The hearing of the case against four men charged with being implicated in the recent riot resulting in the drowning of the Austrian, Joseph Siewald, in the river off Shalimar Point, was concluded yesterday at the Howrah criminal sessions. The judge will sum up the evidence and deliver judgment to day.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

Thursday's statistics showed that there were five seizures of suspected plague and one death reported to the Health Officer. The seizures were in Wards Nos. 1, 6, two in Ward No 8, and one in Ward No. 13, but it was not officially reported in what ward the fatal case occurred. The seizure in Ward No. 8 was that of a Mohamedan, who was removed to the Ward Hospital. This case was reported to the Health Officer by the Vigilance Committee and Dr. Stevens. The second seizure in the same ward was a Mohamedan. He was promptly conveyed to the Medical College Hospital. The attack in Ward No. 6 was that of a Hindu who was taken to the Medical College Hospital. A Hindu was attacked in Ward No. 1 and removed to the College Hospital. The seizure in Ward No. 13 was that of a Mohamedan who was removed to the Medical College Hospital. The total seizures up to Thursday were 165, and the total deaths 127. The general death rate of the city was 31 compareds, with 45, the average of the preceding five years The highest death-rate was four in Ward No. 22 as compared with three, the average of the preceding five years.

INSANITARY PARTS OF THE TOWN.

The Commissioner of Police has been petitioned by the European and Native inhabitants of Watganj, Kidderpur and Ekbalpur, who complain of the insanitary condition of those areas. They also state they have addressed the Corporation on the subject, but no notice has been taken of their complaint. Fears are entertained that if these parts are not forthwith attended to sickness may at any moment break out in an epidemic form. Mr. James has forwarded this communicaton to the Chairman for information.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR TRUST REPORT.

The administration of the Madras Harbour Trust has been the subject of so many criticisms in these columns during the last six months that there remains little to say in connection with the annual report for 1897-98, just issued. Those criticisms were, it may be remembered, mainly concerned with the extension and improvement of the facilities offered by the Harbour, about which there has been so much vacillation and delay. In the report before us this very important subject is discussed in two short paragraphs and disposed of in twelve short lines. "Up to the present," we read, "the Board has been unable to take decided action: the matter is still under enquiry and consideration." It may be hoped (though past experience renders the hope a somewhat sanguine one) that before the next annual report is published some scheme will really have been finally fixed upon and some preparations made for carrying it out. So far as its mere routine administration is concerned the Board's work is satisfactory enough. Its actual receipts of dues from all sources last year amounted to Rs. 6,25,689, against Rs. 585,033 in the previous year, an increase for the twelve months of Rs. 40,656, which is all the more gratifying seeing that the past year was a bad one for exports owing to the prevailing drought and scarcity. It is satisfactory to note that the receipts from dues continue to increase steadily year by year. Last year they were very nearly double what they were in the first year of the decade, 1889-90. Concurrently there has of course been a similar increase in the tonnage of goods landed at and shipped from the port, the amount last yer, 523,756 tons, being 35,210 tons more than in the previous year, and 164,572 tons more than in 1889 90. The increase has been most marked in coal, of which 177,632 tons were landed in 1897-98, 150,659 tons in 1896-97 and 34,368 tons in 1889-90. The number of vessels that entered the port last year was 713, with a tonnage of 1,249,316, all but 85 of the ships flying the British flag. Shipping operations were carried on during the whole of the year without any interruption. The berths in the Harbour were equal to requirements except on six occasions, the number of vessels that had to wait for a time outside being seven. The number of accidents and casualties was extremely small and in no case, so far as we can see, was a mishap due to shortcomings on the part of the Harbour management. The chairman and the whole executive of the Board must indeed be congratulated on the efficient manner in which they have worked the port in spite of the many difficulties presented by the Harbour in its existing condition.—*Madras Mail.*

It was alleged at the time, observes the Lahore paper, that one of the proposals put forward by the Afridis was that Government should hand over all the Afridi women who had left their husbands and had found an asylum in Peshawar City and the villages in the Valley. Knowing what an adept at appalling treachery and merciless revenge a trans-frontier Pathan can be, such a proposal was not likely to be entertained. That there are many Afridi women of every section of the tribe in Peshawar City, there is not the least shadow of doubt. For as the winter advances and the summer residences on the hills become uninhabitable from cold and snow, many families come down to the Kohat and Peshawar Valleys, where elopements are by no means infrequent, as the Tirahwal lady is not devoid of a spice of romance, nor an eye to the main chance. It is not with a view of revenging himself that the Afridi wishes to recover his lost wife, but for the sole purpose of selling her for what she will fetch. Nothing but blood can wash out an insinuation about his honour, but his women are willingly offered to those who can afford to pay for the indulgence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 9.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Dept, recommended the Hon'ble Mr Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, C I E, M A, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, H E the Govr Genl, has been pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble Mr Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, C I E, M A, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Mackie is permitted to resign H Ms Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th July 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

The services of Lieut w R B Colan, 8th Madras Iny, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Surg Capt C C Manifold, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Surgn Capt W Young, MB, IMS Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr H Thirkell White, CIE, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on leave of Mr G D Burgess, CSI, or until further orders.

Major F A C Kreyer, 16th Bo Infy, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Home Dept in the Foreign Departments Notification o 831 G, dated the 28th June 1898, will continue to officiate as Cont Magte, Nasirabad, until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Lieut J Farmer, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, Central Provinces, is transferred to Rajputana and appointed to officiate as Principal of the Ajmere Vety College, with effect from the 26th June 1898, vice Vety Capt W R Hagger on furlough or until further orders

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C Bramley, a Dist Supt of Police in the N-W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr H L Kemball, or until further orders.

Capt L Impey, I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd, class, is posted as Political Agent in Alwar

Capt H B Peacock, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd, offg 1st, class, is posted as Asst Political Agent at Banswara

Capt C J Windham, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd, offg 2nd, class, is posted as Asst Commr of Merwara

Capt F G Beville, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd, offg 1st, class, is posted as an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana

Capt R A E Benn, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, seconded, and Military Adviser to H H the Khan of Kalat, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Capt H L Showers, or until further orders

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr G Barton Groves, Depy Post Master General, Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th July 1898, and the following arrangements are sanctioned during his absence on leave, or until further orders:—Mr W C S Hawthorne to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl, and Mr W T Vansomeren, C I E, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl and to be placed in charge of the Rajputana Circle.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W E Banbury, 26th Regt of Madras Infy, to be Provost Marshal, Tochi Force, vice Lieut Earle, 33rd Punjab Infy, who has vacated, dated 14th June 1898.

Brgde Surg Lieut Col W McConaghy, M D, I M S, Bo Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surg Col, with effect from 9th June 1898, whilst officiating as a Dist Principal Medical Officer in the Bombay Command, vice Surgn Col R Caldecott, on leave.

Major Genl Sir G B Wolseley, K C B, Commanding the Lahore Dist, to officiate in command of the Forces, Punjab, with the local rank of Lieut Genl, vice Genl Sir W S A Lockhart, G C B, K C S I, on leave, dated 5th July

Col Brgdr Genl R L H Curteis, British Service, Depy Adjt Genl, Bombay Command, to officiate in command of a second class dist in India, with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl while so employed, vice Brgdr Genl D J S McLeod, D S O, on leave

PROMOTIONS—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned officer of the Indian Staff Corps is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th July 1898—Col T R Cowie

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army—Major G F N Tinley, 31st March

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted to temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Second-in-Command, Indian Army—Capt W A Thompson, 31st March

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The date of admission of the following 3rd class Military Asst Surgs, notified in G G O No. 358, dated 8th April 1898, is altered from the 1st March 1898 to the 1st Oct 1897. Bengal—G S Jennings, Bombay—J S Shemain, and G F Andeen.

RESIGNATION.

No 764.—Third class Asst Surgn David Davis' Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service

RETIREMENTS.

No 765—Major temporary Lieut Col Bedford Merant Allen, I S C, Com, 2nd or Hill Regt of Sikh Infy, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th July 1898, subject to H Ms approval.

Surg-Lieut Col Kali Pada Gupta, M B, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th June 1898 subject to H Ms approval.

Deputy Commissary Honorary Capt Patrick Kilcoin, Barrack Dept, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service subject to H Ms approval.

SPECIAL.

With reference to Article 180, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:—Capt C H Pritchard, Asst Commissioner, Ajmere, 19th March, Capt F W P Macdonald, Political Agent in Zhob, 13th April, Capt L Impey, Asst to Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana, 31st May, Capt M A Tighe, Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, 10th June, and Capt G F Chenevix-Trench, Asst to the Resident in Kashmir, 16th June

VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Engr A S Macmillan resigns his commission

Lieut T R Filgate to be Capt, with effect from the 1st April 1898, vice Paget, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Madras Vol Guards—Capt J A Boyson resigns his commission

2nd Cadet Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles—Lieut E G Heefke resigns his commission.

3rd Presidency Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles—M G Roe, Gentl, to be Second Lieut, vice MacIntosh, promoted.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—J Pile, Esq, to be Capt, vice Dwane, transferred to the supernumerary list

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Military Works Dept:—Second Lieut J Charteris, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Major A L Mein, R E, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, Capt E Houston, R E and Capt J A Dealy, R E to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Capt G C Kemp, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Capt H F Thuillier, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, Second Lieut O G Brandon, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Capt E C Ogilvie, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Lieut A R Winsloe, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Sub-Lieut G H S LaTouche, R I M, m c, for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T G Acres, Dist Traffic Supt in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Traffic Supt, N-W Railway, in class I of that establishment during the absence of Mr C E Vining on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr M P Schembry, Traffic Inspt and Offg Asst Traffic Supt, N-W Railway, is appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt, N-W Railway, vice M T G Acres, appointed to officiate as Depy Traffic Supt.

Mr W H Chase, Depy Loco Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Loco Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I of that establishment during the absence of Mr A S Jameson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr J J Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the East Coast Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major W V Constable, R E on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt C H Cowie, R E, Depy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed Depy Manager N W Railway

Mr J R Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, officiated as Asst Traffic Superintendent, from the forenoon of the 3rd March to the 7th May 1898, during the absence on sick leave of Mr G S Rice.

The two months and twenty-four days privilege leave granted by the Govt of India to Mr J W A McNair, Storekeeper, in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railway with effect from the 6th May 1898, has been commuted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to leave on medical certificate, and extended for three months

Mr A T Goodfellow, Examiner of Accounts, employed under the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Coy, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, special leave on urgent private affairs for one week, in extension of the notified in Notification No 208, dated 12th May 1898

TELEGRAPHS.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept:—Mr H T Pinhey, to be Supt, class V, 1st grade, and Mr R Kirington, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade.

Mr E J B Hudson, Asst Supt, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is appointed to officiate as Supt, class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 26th April 1898 and temporarily promoted to that class with effect from the 1st May, and until further orders.

The accuracy of the Lee-Metford rifle in match-shooting, writes a contemporary, has been repeatedly demonstrated at various Rifle Meetings, and in India more particularly at the B. P. R. A. annual gathering at Meerut. Since the Volunteers have been allowed a few of these rifles per corps, the highest possible scores have been repeatedly obtained at the 500 yards' range; and crack shots have naturally been disappointed when, in the process of counting-out, which has to be applied, they have found that their "possible" was not so good as that of some comrade shooting alongside them. Colonel Hill, Honorary Secretary, addressed the members of the B. P. R. A. Council last May on the subject, pointing out the inconvenience and disappointment caused by a long list of possibles. He made two suggestions: (*a*) that 10 shots instead of 7 should be fired in all matches at 500 yards; and (*b*) that at 500 yards the position should be either kneeling or sitting. He gave his personal preference to (*b*), holding that lying down at the range mentioned was not sound. The Council have adopted his view, and Regulation 27 has now been amended. Intending competitors at the Meerut meeting next December, should therefore, note that the position at 500 yards will be kneeling or sitting in all matches, unless the specialconditions for any particular match specify that the lying-down position is allowed.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. W. E. Scripture of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S., has made an observation which may have important consequences. He finds that electrical currents of sinusoidal form, and high frequency, that is to say, currents in the form of waves rapidly succeeding one another, can produce insensibility to pain an cold in the flesh. In short they act as an anæsthetic like ether. When the currents were applied to the finger and thumb by wires the finger could be pricked with a pin without pain. We are promised full details later, and the medical faculty will doubtless await them with interest, especially as such currents are now employed by surgeons for the Rontgen rays. Obviously such a method of producing anæsthesia would have its advantages in practice.

The French are developing the motor cycle more than any other nation. Races with them are becoming frequent. A recent run was from Etampes to Chartres and back, a distance of about 70 miles. There were 53 entries, but only 28 ran. In fine weather, but a strong wind, M. Leon Bollee covered the ground in 1hr, 57min. 49 4-5sec. His vehicle had an eight horse-power motor with two cylinders, and a running speed of 32 miles an hour. This racing speed is regarded as too high for safety even on the excellent highways of France. Bollee, however, lost the race because his machine exceeded the weight allowed. The second vehicle took 2hr. 20min. for the journey.

According to the researches of Herr Schale of the Society of Engineers; Berlin, the greatest range of a signal sent along a straight speaking tube without branches is from 450 to 500 yards or thereabouts. The intensity and clearance of the voice increases with the diameter of the tube. Vowels pass better than consonants. Zinc is the best metal for the tube, but galvanised iron does well. Whistles are bad calls for long tubes. A trumpet can be used for a long call; but it is best to strike on the border of the tube.

Dr. Sanarelli, who discovered the microbe of yellow fever, has found that the anti-toxic serum he has prepared can protect dogs against yellow fever microbes, but his results are not completely satisfactory yet, and the Government of Saint Paul, Brazil, have decided to assist the further study of the problem by founding an institute for the purpose.

M. Marey, member of the Institute of France, and inventor of the chronophotograph, from which the cinematograph is derived, has made an interesting study of the movements of horses in walking and running. His pictures will be of great service to artists who delineate horses, and to horse breeders or trains. They have already caused important modifications in the theory of the mechanism of progression.

The French infantry is to be supplied with a new bullet of brass, longer and more pointed than that now in use. The weight of the new ball will be less, and its range and penetrative power greater than that of the existing ball.

Important new springs of petroleum have been discovered in the Western Caucasus at Anaclia, near the mouth of the Jugour, on the Black Sea. The territory on which it is found belongs to the Prince of Mingrelia, and the right of exploitation to a capitalist of Moscow, M. Mindowsky. The discoverers were MM. Young and Tzoulioukidze.

The "Popular Science Monthly" has an interesting article, by Mr. Oswald, on the "Secret of Atavism." It is a common remark that celebrated fathers often have commonplace sons, and vice versa. A Latin proverb says, "The sons of heroes are public nuisances," and Mr. Oswald cites an instance in the amiable Emperor Frederick and his son, "the most unpopular prince who ever succeeded to a hereditary throne." It is often said that great men are produced at the expense of the next generation, but without much reason. Mr. Oswald is disposed to regard these differences as often due to atavism, and the fact that one-sided men, or even men in general, instinctively seek their complement and contrast in marriage.

There are some animals which never drink: for instance, the lamas of Putagonia, and certain gazelles of the Far East. A number of snakes, lizards, and other reptiles live in places devoid of water. A bat of Western America inhabits waterless plains. In parts of Lozere, France, there are herds of cows and goats which hardly ever drink, and yet produce the milk for Roquefort cheese.

The new U. S. brigade of engineer volunteers will contain engineers of all kinds, and probably be commanded by Colonel Gillespie, of the U. S. Army Engineers, with Colonel Eugene Griffin, vice-president of the General Electric Company, as colonel of the first regiment. Among the recruits are Dr. Duncan, professor of electrical engineering, John Hopkins, University, and Mr. Ellicott, of the U. S. Coast Survey. It is expected that they will find plenty to do in Cuba, as General Blanco will doubtless destroy the railroads and bridges.

An American traveller, Mr. John Bargeman, record the existence of packs of wild dogs in the mountains between Arizona and New Mexico. They have the head and shoulders of bulldogs, and grey bodies like wolves. They attack cattle and even travellers, and sometimes domestic dogs join them. The people of these parts have found it necessary to combine for the purpose of hunting them.

Lamps are necessary to the Eskimo, and seem to have been independently invented by them, as the American Indians had none when first discovered. The first Eskimo lamp was probably a stone with a natural cavity for the fat or oil and the wick. Other stones were afterwards hollowed out. At St. Lawrence Island lamps of earthenware are now common.

Mr. Chantre has been studying the races of Western Asia, and finds a great variety of stocks among them, but they belong for the most part to the broad-headed types. The Kurds of Armenia are longheaded, or dolichocephalic (cephalic index 72). The Baktiars are brachycephalic, or broad-headed (cephalic index 90). So far as his researches go the proportion of broad to long heads in the population is eight to three.

Russia has ordered a 10,000 horse-power ice-breaker from the Armstrongs, to be ready for use next winter in keeping open the navigation to St. Petersburg.

Divers in Lake Huron have recovered 600 tons of copper from a wreck 160ft. deep, after it had lain there for 32 years.

Mr. A. E. Kennelly, President-elect of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, is a young Englishman, or, at any rate, a young Briton, who, after serving as electrician to the Eastern Telegraph Company, went to America and became assistant to Mr. Edison. He is well-known for his cable tests and electrical researches.

In Darwin's geological observations on the volcanic islands visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagl, reference is made to a "volcanic bomb" found in the interior of Australia. The specimen was composed of green obsidian, and was found on a great sandy plain between the rivers Darling and Murray, at a distance of several hundred miles from any known volcanic region. Many similar specimens of obsidian "buttons" have since been found in Australia, and the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society of Tasmania (1897) contains two short descriptive papers on their occurrence in Tasmania. How these singular objects found their way to some of the localities in Tasmania where their occurrence in undisturbed quartz drift far away from any known volcanic source has been reported, is unexplained. That they are volcanic products is unquestionable; and their spheroidal or discoid form points to rotation while in a fluid state. It has been suggested that the objects came from lunar volcanoes, but it is highly improbable (even if they were ejected from the moon) that they would reach our globe, and if they did they could not penetrate the atmosphere. Mr. T. Stephens, the author of one of the papers referred to, thinks the aborigines of Australia are probably largely responsible for the distribution of the obsidian buttons over the mud-plains of Victoria and Riverina, but no such explanation can be given in reference to most of the places where they have been found in Tasmania. In a paper by Messrs. W. H. Twelvetrees and W. F. Petterd in the Proceedings mentioned above, the suggestion is made that the objects are products of terrestrial volcanoes of an acid or sub-acid type, formerly in eruption in the southern hemisphere. The nearest known source of tertiary obsidian is New Zealand, but whether the objects have been transported through the air from that island, or from the Antarctic continent or elsewhere, it is impossible at present to decide.

A clever imitation of ivory is extensively manufactured from the fruit of a palm-like shrub called "Phytelephas macrocarpa." This fruit grows to about the size of an apple, and has a very hard white kernel. Worked in the lathe, this ivory can be passed off as the genuine article, the resemblance being so great that it is sold at the same price. It can also be coloured just like genuine ivory. To M. Pasquier, of Liege, is due a practical method of distinguishing the two varieties of ivory. It is the following:—Concentrated sulphuric acid applied to vegetable ivory will cause a pink colouring to appear in about ten to twelve minutes which can be removed by washing with water. Applied on genuine ivory, this acid does not affect it in any manner.

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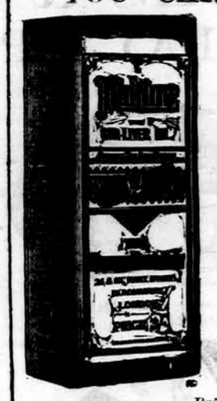
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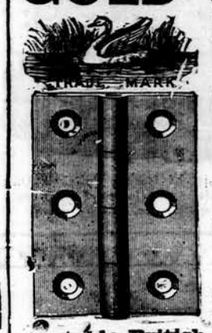
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"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a confragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

DRUNK EVERY DAY!

The best thing to do in the East
is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky.

JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

Is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD DISTILLERIES

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE.
There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous**.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

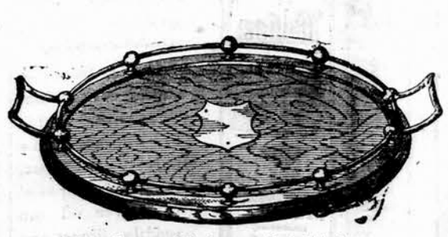
Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d.** and **11s.** each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.


Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.


Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.


Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.


Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2


Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, Illustrated, Rs. 80.

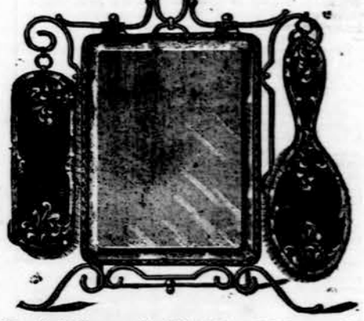

Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38.

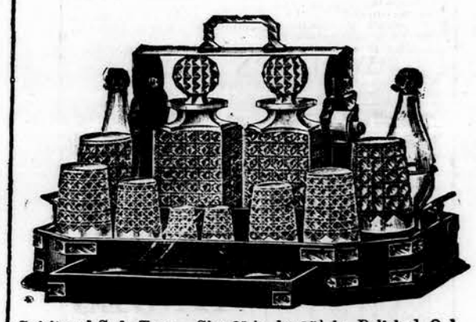
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

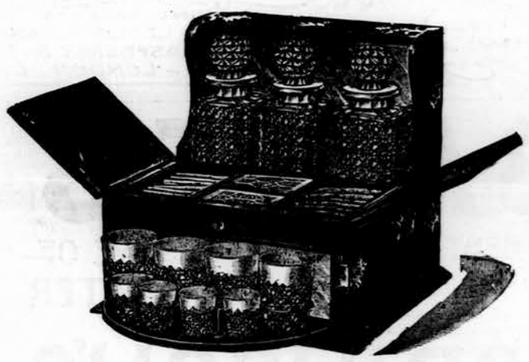

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.

Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak. Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.

Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55.


Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.


Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.


Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.


Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs 130.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lillian Nettle



Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears'
Soap

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd.,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

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For Nervous Exhaustion



CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
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THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS — most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS — Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS — Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It is all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.
It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. G. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

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